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## ABSTRACT

The United Methodist Church has a long tradition in American higher education. Since 1784, 839 distinct institutions have been affiliated with the United Methodist Church. Important to the United Methodist tradition are: education for all, regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender; education that appropriately relates faith and reason; education that helps individuals make full use of their capabilities; education aimed at high standards of achievement. Several conclusions are drawn from the history of United Methodist action in higher education. First, the sheer magnitude of that involvement is extraordinary. Secondly, the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country, moving west with the frontier and emphasized the provision of educational opportunity for all. Thirdly, the system was dynamic, always responding to the changing society it served. Closings, disaffiliations, and mergers with other institutions were natural events in the evolution of a stronger, more viable system of institutions. Continued evolution of the system is both natural and desirable. Chronological histories of all educational institutions identified as at some time affiliated with the United Methodist Church and its forebear churches in America are provided. (Author)

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# To Give the Key of United Methodists and 1784-1976

T. Michael Elliott  
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**To Give the Key of Knowledge  
United Methodists and Education,  
1784-1976**



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## **THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNITED METHODIST HIGHER EDUCATION**

The National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education was established by the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church in January, 1975. The National Commission's work consists of five broad areas of investigation:

1. An analysis of church policy with respect to The United Methodist Church's involvement in higher education through related institutions, campus ministries, and the support services of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry.
2. An analysis of the environment in which higher education functions and in which it will function in the future, including social, economic, and demographic trends which will affect independent higher education and the church.
3. An analysis of public policy and legal issues related to institutional/state and church/state relationships. Alternative social goals for public policy will be examined along with strategies to implement such goals.
4. An analysis of institutional goals, problems, organizational relationships, support structures, and institutional health, including modeling of effects of alternative church and public policies.
5. An analysis of the current system of campus ministries, including goals, problems, organizational relationships and support structures.

Recommendations based on these analyses will be developed for the appropriate constituencies including public policy makers, institutions, campus ministries, and church members and officials.

Recognizing that many of the problems and concerns the National Commission will be addressing are not peculiarly United Methodist but involve all of independent and especially church-related higher education, an *Interdenominational Advisory Group* to the National Commission was formed. The *Interdenominational Advisory Group* consists of staff from the following:

African Methodist Episcopal Church  
American Baptist Church  
American Lutheran Church  
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)  
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church  
Lutheran Church in America  
Lutheran Educational Conference  
of North America

National Catholic Education Assn.  
National Council of Churches  
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.  
Southern Baptist Convention  
United Churches of Christ  
United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Representatives from the above denominations and organizations have committed their time to the work of the National Commission and are sources of information and insight.

The National Commission is an extraordinary organization in several respects. First, the National Commission is a true *ad hoc*ocracy, designed to self-destruct at the end of two and a half years. No resources will be expended to perpetuate either the Commission or positions for its staff. Second, the National Commission's charge was totally open-ended. There are no *a priori* conclusions or commitments to the status quo in United Methodist higher education with respect to either campus ministries or institutions. Even the Board of Higher Education and Ministry, the Commission's parent organization, has opened itself to examination and evaluation by the National Commission. Third, the National Commission staff are independent-minded generalists in higher education. They are committed to rigorous scholarship in the conduct of the various research studies and the formulation of the National Commission policy recommendations. Finally, the National Commission membership is a highly diversified group of persons, each having achieved distinction in his or her own right. This collective experience and wisdom constitute an extraordinary resource committed to what is probably the most comprehensive study ever undertaken by any denomination of its interest and investment in higher education.



## INTRODUCTION

Soon after the National Commission began work the staff determined a need for an understanding of the historical origins of the current United Methodist system of higher education. It was felt that a brief history could increase insight in our study of the current system. The project was first defined as the development of a brief chronology of major events in the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education, including dates of foundings and closings of institutions. This first chronology was provided to the Commission membership at their first meeting and consisted of a listing just over 30 pages in length. That initial list sparked considerable interest, and each person who saw it seemed to have more information to add. Some provided leads to new sources, and these in turn led to the identification of more institutions and yet more sources. Finally, the history project grew to represent a rather substantial involvement of staff resources. It became clear that no history had ever been produced which pulled all of the various source materials together. It was also evident that the production of this history would not "save" any colleges, but it was the judgment of the staff that it was nevertheless a worthwhile investment of Commission resources as a service to our supporting church and its institutions.

As the perfection of the history continued, with no clear end in sight, it finally became apparent that we had to arbitrarily draw the line and curtail further research. Thus the current volume is undoubtedly incomplete. There may be sources of data which were not discovered. Some dates are missing, others may be inaccurate, and probably some institutions have been omitted completely. Many of the sources used provided conflicting information. In such cases we tried to use what appeared to be the most authoritative source, or the information that could be corroborated from other sources. In making such judgments we have undoubtedly erred. It is our hope that once this volume is widely distributed readers will provide additional information or corrections to the General Board of Higher Education and Ministry of The United Methodist Church Division of Higher Education so that a complete, definitive history may be produced at some time in the future.

Historical information includes the founding and/or charter dates, critical events in the history of the institutions, mergers, and, where appropriate, the year of the institution's closing or disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church. The information has been gathered from what

appeared to be the most reliable sources readily available. When listing their dates of origin, institutions generally claim the earliest possible date. This document reflects this institutional preference in most cases. Charter dates, because of the legal processes involved, are easier to document than founding dates, but most charter dates tend to follow the founding date by several years.

The index includes an alphabetical listing of over 1200 institutions affiliated one way or another with United Methodism in the United States. However, our research identified only 839 *distinct* institutions. Many of the institutions appearing in the index were affiliated through merger, or represent changes in name, program level, or location. In the history listings, chapters 3, 4, and 5, all institutions are listed under the current or last known name. Where two or more institutions merged, they are listed under the name of the merged institution. A change in location has been noted for institutions, but relocation was not considered to be equivalent to the founding of a new institution unless a lapse in time or transfer of property merited its recognition as such.

Despite the limitations of the data, the history is not without utility. It can provide the reader with an understanding of the origins of the current United Methodist schools and a sense of their diversity. In addition, one cannot review this history without appreciating the depth of involvement of The United Methodist Church and its forebears in education. Indeed, education has been an inseparable part of American United Methodism throughout its almost two centuries of history. Finally, the history can lend to the understanding of the pattern of development of the United Methodist "system" of education. The role of mergers and closings and relocations becomes apparent.

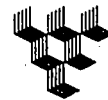
As with any volume of this type, many persons have made contributions to be acknowledged. Two, however, are paramount: Ms. Diane Dillard of the National Commission staff has had primary responsibility for the gathering of the data contained in this volume from the outset. She has spent countless hours in libraries and the archives of the church trying to ferret out all available information. Assisting her in this process, and making a primary contribution to the presentation of the material, has been Ms. Toni K. Flynn, also of the National Commission staff. Those who reviewed all or part of the history and made valuable contributions include: Richard N. Bender, E. Craig Brandenburg, Fred E. Harris, Warren J. Hartman, John D. Humphrey, Martha W. Lawrence, Gerald O. McCulloh, David G. Mobberley, Josephine Pitcock, and F. Thomas Trotter. In addition, council directors of all the annual conferences provided assis-

tance. Appendix C of this volume lists many others who took the time to make specific and valuable contributions to this work in response to an early draft which would clearly have remained woefully incomplete without their assistance. Graphic designer and layout artist for National Commission publications is Hermann F. Zimmermann of Design-Graphics, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee. To all of these we express our gratitude and acknowledge our debt, but in the end it is the staff of the National Commission that bears full responsibility for the materials contained herein. Although the National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education has received and will utilize this history as it conducts its work, the conclusions drawn and interpretations suggested herein have not been adopted or otherwise approved by the National Commission membership.

T. Michael Elliott

The Development  
of the United Methodist  
System of Education

PART ONE



## The United Methodist Tradition

The United Methodist Church has a long, rich tradition in American higher education. American Methodism has been committed to education since its beginnings. The Christmas Conference of 1784, at which the Methodist Church in America was established, authorized as one of its first acts the establishment of Cokesbury College in Abingdon, Maryland. Soon thereafter Bishop Francis Asbury wrote to all Methodists, reminding them of their obligation to erect a school in the vicinity of every church, "... to give the key of knowledge in a general way to your children, and those of the poor in the vicinity of your small towns and villages."<sup>1</sup> Since that time literally hundreds of schools and colleges have been founded by or for United Methodists. This tradition continues today in 107 colleges and universities, 14 elementary and secondary schools, and 13 seminaries in the United States.

It has often been said that The United Methodist Church throughout its history in America has been affiliated in some way with 1,000 institutions. The current history includes institutions that were founded by Methodists or founded in the interest of Methodism and also institutions that have in some way been affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebears (i.e., institutions that a particular annual conference supported). The list also includes institutions that were founded by the state or other denominations and by some means later came under Methodist influence. This history documents 839 distinct institutions, although the number exceeds 1,200 if changes in name are cited as separate institutions, and possibly as many as 1,500 if changes in location are so cited.

### **A Unique Tradition**

Throughout the almost two centuries of United Methodist involvement in higher education the major themes of the United Methodist tradition have been:

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<sup>1</sup> Letters to the Brethren in the United Societies, September 16, 1791, as quoted in *The History of American Methodism* (Nashville: Abingdon Press, 1964), I. 548.

- Education should be available to all people regardless of social standing, ethnic identity, or gender.
- Education should appropriately relate faith and reason.
- Education should help individuals make full use of their capabilities and experience for service. Therefore, liberal and classical learning is critical along with professional and vocational training and neither is subservient to the other.
- Education should aim at high standards of student achievement based on deep concern for what is best for the person.

Although the United Methodist tradition now faces new frontiers and challenges in contemporary society, an understanding of the history of that tradition informs current policy. The new problems are difficult and require new kinds of solutions, but the tradition is not outdated.

#### *Education for All*

The United Methodist Church's concern for the education of all persons, regardless of sex or ethnic, economic, or social background, is manifested through its relationship with institutions having different purposes and constituencies. In the earliest days, this concern was expressed through the establishment of primary and secondary schools. The initial concern was basic literacy. Later, as the level of literacy rose, higher education became the major concern.

Wesley directly influenced the church's involvement in education. He became involved in educational matters when there was no significant education for the children of the working class except as pre-apprenticeship training. Educational opportunities for women were also not generally available. Wesley was disappointed with tax-supported education of his day, finding it "godless" and "harsh."<sup>2</sup> For Wesley, religion and education went hand in hand:

... Since he believed that, though God is the only physician of souls, man might assist in the cure, and that the assistance could only be effectively rendered by education, we can see that in John Wesley's mind the scope of education was universal, embracing both the poor and the rich, and that for him the stratification of society, each with its different need in education, no longer existed.<sup>3</sup>

The Methodists were among the first to feel that a liberal education was necessary for the poor as well as the rich, the black as well as the white,

<sup>2</sup> Alfred H. Body, *John Wesley and Education* (London: The Epworth Press, 1936), p. 33.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 42.

the woman as well as the man. The church's contribution to the education of underprivileged persons, of blacks, and of women is extraordinary. As a result of its close identification with the emancipation movement, the Methodist Episcopal Church was a leader in the education of blacks after the Civil War. The Freedman's Aid Society, founded in 1866, became the church agency which addressed the vocational, educational, and religious needs of freed blacks. This commitment on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the education of blacks continues today through 12 predominantly black colleges and the programs of many other United Methodist-related institutions. Meharry Medical College has graduated almost 50% of the black physicians and dentists now practicing in this country, and Gammon Theological Seminary has been foremost in the theological education of blacks. Wesleyan College, a United Methodist institution founded as Georgia Female College in 1836, was the first American institution to offer women a collegiate education and is the oldest college for women in the world.<sup>1</sup> Still other institutions were specifically intended to provide education to the children of the poor.

#### *Education of Ministers*

The need for well-trained, learned clergy, the educational needs of an increasingly affluent church membership, and interdenominational competition were factors which influenced Methodist involvement in higher education. As the frontier lands became increasingly settled and as schools developed, the populace became increasingly literate. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the eighteenth century had recruited its membership largely from the less privileged classes. The church of the nineteenth century, however, saw the expansion of both wealth and education among its membership. Finding it was behind the times, the church recognized its need for a more educated clergy. Methodism competed with other denominations for both members and image.

The ranks of our ministry were often impoverished by young men of piety and promise going out among others to seek literary advantages which we could not give them, and finally connecting themselves with other ecclesiastical bodies.<sup>2</sup>

Thus, even while some church leaders continued to oppose the notion of a "man-made ministry," pressure from the pioneer membership forced the creation of the first school for ministers at Newbury, Vermont, in

<sup>1</sup> *The History of American Methodism*, op. cit., I, 560.

<sup>2</sup> *Methodist Magazine*, July, 1839, p. 272, as quoted in *The History of American Methodism*, op. cit., I, 551.

1839. This institution later moved to Boston where it became the School of Theology of Boston University.<sup>6</sup> Currently 13 seminaries and schools of theology are affiliated with and supported by The United Methodist Church and carry the church's responsibility for theological education.

#### *Higher Education with a Religious Dimension*

In the absence of Methodist institutions of higher education, Methodist youth wishing to pursue their education were forced to go to institutions of other denominations. In the process, they often abandoned Methodism and joined the church that sponsored their college or university.<sup>7</sup> This trend was a source of great concern to many and was viewed as a practical reason for the founding of colleges. Moreover, the role of education in deepening and maturing conversion had been set forth by Wesley. Knowledge was viewed as empowering to Christian individuals in such a way as to benefit the individual as well as the church and society.<sup>8</sup>

From the outset the church's involvement in education was both broad-minded and inclusive." In *Gloriam Dei Optimi Maximi In Usum Ecclesiae Et Republicae*: "To the glory of the most high God in the service of the church and state." This Latin statement, chosen by Wesley as the motto of Kingswood School, embraces the major elements of United Methodist ministry in higher education, a ministry whose institutions "have given the search for knowledge full freedom in a Christian but nonsectarian atmosphere."<sup>9</sup>

The essence of the Methodist tradition is that education is a means to serve. It is education with a religious dimension, but not religious education. Narrow sectarianism has not been the central thrust of The United Methodist Church or its forebears in higher education.

#### *Education and the Individual*

The United Methodist Church and its forebears have always maintained concern for individual persons as a primary focus. One manifestation of this concern is the church's support of education aimed at helping individuals make full use of themselves in service to their people or given community, to the greater society, and, hence, to themselves. Such concerns are central to the purposes of liberal arts colleges.

<sup>6</sup> *Encyclopedia of World Methodism*, Nolan B. Harmon, ed. (Nashville: The United Methodist Publishing House, 1974), p. 2418.

<sup>7</sup> *The History of American Methodism*, loc. cit.

<sup>8</sup> John O. Gross, *The Beginnings of American Methodism* (New York: Abingdon Press, 1961), p. 114.

<sup>9</sup> *The History of American Methodism*, op. cit., I, 552-553.

<sup>10</sup> Gross, op. cit., p. 118.



Theologies of United Methodist forebear churches have varied, even as theologies of congregations vary today. It is likely that educational philosophies would vary also. However, United Methodists invariably place high value on the individual. The empowerment of the individual's spiritual, intellectual, aesthetic, emotional, and physical resources is of paramount concern, and this concern underlies all United Methodist support for education, especially liberal arts education.

### **Growth of the United Methodist System of Higher Education**

Although the earliest Methodists recognized the importance of higher education and immediately began work on a college, it was much later that Methodists made a significant contribution to the widespread proliferation of educational institutions in pre-Civil War America. The first major thrust in this direction came in 1820 when the General Conference adopted a resolution asking each annual conference to establish a literary institution within its bounds. The next General Conference passed a second resolution strengthening the first. The founding of educational institutions thus became a priority of the total church. Existing academies, literary institutions, and seminaries proved not sufficient to meet the needs of the growing and migrating Methodist congregation.

A Tennessee Conference study committee reported in 1846:

It is the opinion of your committee that next to the cause of religion itself, that of education has claims upon us of a high and commanding character. . . .

... In a word we should lay our hand upon this instrumentality, and make it what it is designed to be, the hand-maid to religion.—The interests of Protestantism demand this, and while other denominations have been doing much in this cause, the Methodist Church, with all her superior advantages, has been idle, until a few years past. Let us no longer slumber while so much is to do, and may be done by us.<sup>11</sup>

Colleges were considered an asset to their communities and added considerably to the attractiveness of a territory, especially since many of the earliest colleges were founded in secluded areas. Methodists established many frontier colleges located in the wilderness, away from worldliness, for it was felt that in such a natural setting the nurture of

<sup>11</sup> *Nashville Christian Advocate*, November 20, 1846, as cited in Clarence M. Dannelly, "The Development of Collegiate Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1846-1902," pp. 13-14. Unpublished dissertation, Yale University, 1933.

young minds and bodies could best take place. The desire for healthy surroundings was so strong that in 1893 the St. Louis Conference disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute because it felt there was no future for a school in Caledonia, Mo., which was so close (12 miles) to a railroad.

Many Methodist colleges were established a number of years before their territories had become states. Table 1 lists twelve of the current United Methodist institutions for which this was true. In the case of the University of Denver, the founding preceded statehood by 12 years, and Dickinson College was founded 14 years before Pennsylvania became a state and three years before the Declaration of Independence.<sup>12</sup>

**TABLE 1. CURRENT UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS WHOSE FOUNDING PRECEDED THEIR TERRITORIES' STATEHOOD**

| College                    | Year Founded | State          | Date of Statehood |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Dickinson College          | 1773         | Pennsylvania   | 1787              |
| Louisburg College          | 1787         | North Carolina | 1789              |
| Albion College             | 1835         | Michigan       | 1837              |
| Southwestern University    | 1840         | Texas          | 1845              |
| Iowa Wesleyan University   | 1842         | Iowa           | 1846              |
| Lawrence University        | 1847         | Wisconsin      | 1848              |
| Hamline University         | 1854         | Minnesota      | 1858              |
| Baker University           | 1858         | Kansas         | 1861              |
| University of Denver       | 1864         | Colorado       | 1876              |
| Dakota Wesleyan University | 1885         | South Dakota   | 1889              |
| University of Puget Sound  | 1888         | Washington     | 1889              |
| Oklahoma City University   | 1904         | Oklahoma       | 1907              |

Partly in response to the proliferation of institutions claiming affiliation with United Methodism the church in 1892 established the University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The church had earlier recognized the importance of education in the life of the church by establishing the General Board of Education as one of the permanent institutions of

<sup>12</sup> Dickinson College was founded by Presbyterians but affiliated with Methodism in 1833.

the church in 1864. The founding of the University Senate marks the first attempts to certify the institutions claiming Methodist relationship. It was supported by the association of presidents as a federation of institutions and is often cited as the first voluntary accrediting organization in higher education, predating the regional and other national associations by several years.

### **Impediments to Institutional Growth or Survival**

Less than three of every ten institutions founded have continued to the current time as separate, United Methodist institutions. Early institutions, founded on the edges of the frontier, waged constant warfare against natural hazards such as fires as well as political and financial difficulties, and the sparseness of the population. Plagued by such difficulties, many institutions were forced to close almost as soon as they opened. Others seemed to struggle from year to year, sometimes closing temporarily but then reopening.

Fire proved to be a grave and common threat to the survival of early institutions. The first Methodist college in America, Cokesbury College (Dickinson did not join the Methodist connection until 1833), was founded in 1784, opened in 1787, and burned in 1795. It was rebuilt and reopened in 1796 but was consumed by fire a second time that same year. It never reopened. Many other institutions were unable to reopen after a fire, including Central Alabama Academy, Littleton College, San Angelo Junior College, Weston Female College, York College, and others. Wesleyan Female College was also rebuilt after a first fire but closed permanently in 1893 after a second fire destroyed the college.

The Civil War was to prove a special trial for many institutions. Many were forced to close for the duration of the war while others closed at the outset of the Civil War but then never reopened. Clearly, tenuous existence is not a new phenomenon in United Methodist higher education.

Another factor which contributed to the demise of many institutions was the lack of an adequate financial base from their day of founding. It became part of the conventional wisdom in frontier America that "one could hardly set up camp without a school springing up next to one's wagon." Many such schools were founded by United Methodists but never had the strong foundation necessary for survival. Most had meager or no endowments, and some occasionally suspended operations until

the staff could raise sufficient funds to reopen. For example, Allegheny College closed for a year in 1844 in order that the president and others might devote their entire time to the raising of money. Elsewhere the presiding elders found it necessary to go directly to their congregations begging food for the professors' tables.

Though controversial today, the granting of funds and land to independent institutions by state governments was a fairly common practice until the mid- to late nineteenth century, and many Methodist institutions received such support. With the rise of state-supported institutions, especially the land-grant colleges spawned by the Morrill Act of 1862, state support of institutions sponsored by churches or other bodies independent of the state began to dry up. Such state-sponsored institutions represented special competition to United Methodist and some other independent institutions because they were founded on many of the same democratic ideals which characterized the United Methodist tradition. Thus state controlled institutions have been factors in the decline of independent and United Methodist institutions almost since their earliest foundations.

The responses of United Methodist institutions to all of these environmental and other impediments varied. Some closed, but many exhibited remarkable resiliency. As will be shown in the following sections, many merged their assets to build new and stronger institutions. This evolutionary pattern has continued through the present century. Reacting to what some later called the reckless proliferation of institutions, Methodists have long looked to their system of higher education with an eye for fewer and stronger institutions. In 1934, the General Conference officially stated that the church should have "fewer and stronger institutions strategically located."<sup>13</sup> The thrust has been a reduction in the number of institutions in the name of the church as well as a strengthening in the nurture and support of those institutions, thus creating an ever stronger system of United Methodist higher education.

The net effect of all these forces is illustrated by the data displayed in Table 2. Here the size of the system of institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches is shown for each of four points in time. The system has always been characterized by a high degree of change as it has evolved to its present form. This evolution is described in Chapter 2.

<sup>13</sup> Robert Glenn Massengale, "Collegiate Education in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1902-1939." Unpublished dissertation, Yale University, 1950, p. 597.

TABLE 2. NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS FORBEAR CHURCHES, 1828, 1860, 1899, 1976

| Type of Institution              | 1828 | 1860 | 1899 | 1976 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Colleges and Universities        | 16   | 211  | 232  | 107  |
| Seminaries                       | 0    | 2    | 12   | 13   |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools | 9    | 68   | 37   | 14   |
| TOTAL                            | 25   | 281  | 281  | 134  |

## The Evolving System

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In the preceding sections the history of United Methodist involvement in higher education was briefly described in terms of its traditions and the forces which helped to shape its evolution. What follows are attempts to describe that evolution more precisely in analytic terms. The chronological data presented in chapters 3, 4, and 5 are subject to analysis in many different ways, and only some are presented here. Hence the data in the following chapters may not only provide the detailed understanding of the current analyses, but provide a resource work for other analysts who, hopefully, will continue this work. One area in need of analysis not possible here is the interrelationship of the history of these institutions with the histories of the denominations which came together to form The United Methodist Church. For the benefit of readers not familiar with the United Methodist tradition, a brief description of the development of The United Methodist Church is provided in Appendix A. From the analysis provided there it is clear that the history of the church has been characterized by mergers, just as the following analyses will so characterize the histories of United Methodist educational institutions.

In gathering statistics for this discussion the history has been divided into four time periods of unequal length. They are:

1784-1828, the period from the founding of the first Methodist institution through the end of the Jeffersonian era. Institutions founded before 1784 and later affiliated with The United Methodist Church are counted in this period:

1829-1860, the pre-Civil War years, beginning with the Jacksonian era and ending with the outbreak of the war.

1861-1899, the Civil War and post-war years through the turn of the century.

1900-1976, the twentieth century to date.

Other such breakdowns are possible, and the selection of these is in part arbitrary. Nevertheless, such division does enable the analyst to observe changes in the evolving system over time in a manner difficult to perceive directly from the histories presented in the following chapters.

One recurring difficulty in gathering statistics from the histories was the problem of missing data. Information is incomplete for some institutions, missing a date of founding, a date of closure, or a date of disaffiliation or merger. For ten institutions no data at all were found except references to their existence in several sources. Where possible, judgments were made concerning in which period a given event most likely occurred, basing the deductions on continuance or cessation of references in secondary sources. Clearly, however, such procedures are likely to have introduced error, and the statistics should not be considered absolutely precise. However, there is no indication that any error so introduced would likely be of sufficient magnitude to distort the overall trends cited and conclusions drawn.

The data chosen for analysis in the following sections are but a partial sample of the total analyses which could be gleaned from the history. Analyses are focused on total data for all institutions, and those for the colleges and universities. Additional data, including summary data for the seminaries and elementary and secondary schools related to The United Methodist Church may be found in the statistical tables included in this volume as Appendix B.

## Foundings

Of the 839 institutions identified by National Commission staff research, founding dates are available for 829. Table 3 displays the distribution of the institutional foundings over time. The "Current United Methodist Institutions" line includes the founding dates of the 64 institutions which have subsequently merged to become part of the 134 institutions which currently constitute the United Methodist system. More than half of the 198 institutions were founded in the period from the Civil War through the turn of the century, and, surprisingly, 25 new institutions have been founded since that time. Only 8 of the current United Methodist institutions were founded prior to 1829, although 36 institutions had been founded by that time which were then, or later became, United Methodist affiliated. The other 28 have either closed or disaffiliated from the United Methodist system. While the majority of the institutions currently operating as United Methodist were founded in the 1861-1899 period,

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

| Institutions   | 1784-<br>1828 | 1829-<br>1860 | 1861-<br>1899 | 1900-<br>1976 | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Current United Methodist Institutions                        | 8             | 63            | 102           | 25            | 198   |
| Former United Methodist Institutions*                        | 28            | 330           | 244           | 29            | 641** |
| TOTAL  | 36            | 393           | 346           | 54            | 839** |
| Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions | 22%           | 16%           | 29%           | 46%           | 24%   |

\*Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.

\*\*Includes ten institutions for which closing dates are not available.

the greatest number of the closed and currently disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to the Civil War. By considering each participant in a merger as a surviving institution (through the merger), it is possible to compare "survival" rates for each period of founding. Only 22% of the institutions founded prior to 1829 have survived to the present time, while the rate for those founded between 1829-1860 is 16%. Of the institutions founded between 1861-1899, 29% survived, and of those founded in this century 46% are still operating, although the latter group has yet to stand the tests of time as have the previous groups. In total, 24%, or 198, of the 839 institutions have survived to the present as distinct institutions or through merger.

The above data include seminaries and elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. Table 4 displays the founding date data for United Methodist colleges and universities, including Meharry Medical College. There it may be seen that the overall distribution is essentially similar to that for all institutions, except that survival rates tend to be somewhat higher. The primary reason for this is that elementary and secondary school data include 76 Indian mission schools which have closed. Again, it is noted in Table 4 that a majority of the surviving colleges were founded subsequent to 1861, whereas a majority of the closed or disaffiliated institutions were founded prior to that time.



TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING DATES OF CURRENT AND FORMER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES RELATED TO THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

| Institutions   | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860  | 1861-1899  | 1900-1976 | Total         |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Current United Methodist Colleges and Universities*          | 7         | 57         | 87         | 17        | 168           |
| Former United Methodist Colleges and Universities**          | 12        | 187        | 163        | 21        | 392***        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>19</b> | <b>244</b> | <b>250</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>560***</b> |
| Rate of Survival to Present as United Methodist Institutions | 37%       | 23%        | 35%        | 45%       | 30%           |

\*Includes Meharry Medical College.

\*\*Includes institutions still operating after disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church and closed institutions.

\*\*\*Includes nine colleges for which founding dates are not available.

### Disaffiliations and Closings

Only 198 institutions have survived as components of the 134 current institutions, although more than 800 were founded. Of the remainder, 40 have continued to operate, though disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, and the remainder have closed. Table 5 displays the distribution of founding and closing dates for 347 colleges and universities founded or affiliated with The United Methodist Church which have subsequently closed. Again, the concentration of foundings is apparent in the nineteenth century, with the concentration of closings occurring during and following the Civil War and into the current century. Of the 40 institutions still operating but disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, a similar pattern of foundings is apparent in Table 6. However, more than 80% of the disaffiliations have occurred since 1900. These disaffiliated institutions are of special interest. It is often suggested that disaffiliating institutions take that action in order to become a

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF FOUNDING AND CLOSING DATES OF UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES NO LONGER OPERATING

| Institutions   | 1784-<br>1828 | 1829-<br>1860 | 1861-<br>1899 | 1900-<br>1976 | Total |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Number Founded | 8             | 169           | 143           | 18            | 347*  |
| Number Closed  | 3             | 43            | 202           | 88            | 345** |

\*Founding and closing dates for nine colleges are unknown.

\*\*The total number of closings does not equal the total number of institutions founded because on two occasions two institutions merged, and the new, merged institution later closed.

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF FOUNDING AND DISAFFILIATION OF FORMER UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS STILL OPERATING\*

| Institutions         | 1784-<br>1828 | 1829-<br>1860 | 1861-<br>1899 | 1900-<br>1976 | Total |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Number Founded       | 4             | 19            | 20            | 3             | 46*   |
| Number Disaffiliated | 0             | 0             | 7             | 31            | 40**  |

\*On six occasions two of the institutions merged prior to disaffiliation, thus the number of foundings is six greater than the number of disaffiliations.

\*\*The date of disaffiliation is unknown for 2 of the institutions, thus the total exceeds the sum of the numbers specified as disaffiliations within the four periods by two.

part of a state system. The data collected by the National Commission suggest that this is not true. Table 7 displays data for institutions which disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church, including those which disaffiliated and later closed. Of the 79 institutions which disaffiliated, 19, or about 25%, did so to become state institutions. The majority became independent institutions related to no church or affiliated with another church. Of those that did become state institutions, five nevertheless closed and fourteen (75%) are still operating. Of those disaffiliated institutions which remained independent, 43% are currently operating.

**TABLE 7. DISAFFILIATED UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, CURRENTLY OPERATING AND CLOSED, BY REASON FOR DISAFFILIATION**

| Reason for Disaffiliation            | Currently Operating | Now Closed | Total     |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| To Become a State Institution        | 14                  | 5          | 19        |
| To Remain an Independent Institution | 25                  | 35         | 60        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                         | <b>39</b>           | <b>40</b>  | <b>79</b> |

### Mergers

An especially interesting aspect of the history of the United Methodist system of institutions of higher education has been the role of mergers. Although well over 800 institutions were founded, only 73 mergers have occurred. Because each merger necessarily involves two institutions, substantially more than 73 institutions have been involved; however, because some institutions' histories include two or more mergers, the total number of institutions which have undergone mergers is something less than 146. However, even if the number were to reach that high it would mean that only 17% of all the institutions ever affiliated with The United Methodist Church underwent mergers. However, the apparent smallness of the number of such actions belies the real importance of mergers in the history of United Methodist institutions. Tables 8 and 9 display, for all institutions, and for colleges and universities only, respectively, the number of mergers in the histories of current United Methodist institutions, former United Methodist institutions still operating, though disaffiliated, and former United Methodist institutions now closed. These data provide incontrovertible evidence that although the numbers of mergers have not been great, those that have occurred have been heavily concentrated among those surviving institutions. Indeed, an apparent characteristic of many institutions which have continued to operate has been a willingness to undertake mergers. In 70 of the 73 documented mergers, the merged institutions are still operating through the successor institutions. In only three instances did merged institutions later close.

The results are equally dramatic when only the data for colleges and universities are considered. (See Table 9.) Sixty-seven mergers took

**TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED INSTITUTIONS, ALL TYPES**

| Institutional Status                       | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total     |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Currently United Methodist-Related         | 0         | 6         | 15        | 43        | 64        |
| Formerly United Methodist, Still Operating | 0         | 1         | 3         | 2         | 6         |
| Formerly United Methodist, Now Closed      | 0         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 3         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>0</b>  | <b>8</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>73</b> |

**TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF DATES OF INSTITUTIONAL MERGERS FOR CURRENT AND FORMER UNITED METHODIST-RELATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

| College and University Status              | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total     |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Currently United Methodist-Related         | 0         | 6         | 15        | 40        | 61        |
| Formerly United Methodist, Still Operating | 0         | 1         | 3         | 2         | 6         |
| Formerly United Methodist, Now Closed      | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 2         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>0</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>69</b> |

place in colleges and universities currently operating, while only two occurred among the former United Methodist institutions now closed. Further, this apparent effect of merger cannot be discounted as a phenomenon of the distant past with no current relevance. Two-thirds of the mergers among the institutions currently operating in relation to The United Methodist Church occurred during this century.

### Some Lessons of History

The vast amount of data contained in this volume is susceptible to analysis in many different ways, a few of which are summarized above. The kinds of conclusions one may draw are obviously dependent upon the kinds of analyses conducted. Thus, such conclusions as may be presented here are clearly incomplete relative to a complete analysis of the data. Nevertheless, some overriding statements can be made with substantial confidence.

Above all else, The United Methodist Church and its forebear churches have a magnificent history in the support of education. It is unlikely that any other group of persons representing 10% or less of the population has contributed so much to the education of Americans. Further, these educational institutions were supported for their educational value, recognized by United Methodists from the earliest beginnings of the Methodist, Evangelical, and United Brethren churches in this country, rather than for purposes of religious indoctrination. The indirect contribution the church has made to the country through these institutions cannot be measured. What number of students at these institutions were enabled to contribute to their society and humanity because of the advantage of United Methodist-supported education? How many graduates of these colleges and universities have assumed leadership positions in the church, nation, and world? The sheer magnitude of the history of United Methodist involvement in education is impressive indeed.

Secondly, it is clear that the development of United Methodist educational institutions paralleled the development of the country. They moved west with the frontier. They arose and closed in response to the moving population, and as they developed, they reflected the American ideals of democracy by emphasizing the provision of educational opportunity for all.

Thirdly, the system was dynamic, never being frozen in an artificial equilibrium, but always responding to the changing society it served. Some institutions closed because of inadequate financing, in turn dependent on an inadequate constituency to be served. As changes in population distribution, transportation, and other characteristics of society allowed institutions to complete their missions they, too, closed, to be followed by new institutions with new locations and new missions. Some institutions sought to define new missions for themselves and disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church in favor of other supporters. More disaffiliated as a result of church action as annual con-

ferences sought to concentrate their resources in fewer institutions. Still others recognized that an appropriate mode of institutional survival was merger with other institutions to build stronger, consolidated ones. When viewed in the context of the history of these 839 institutions, these actions of closing, disaffiliation, and merger do not appear to be the traumatic crisis occasions they are sometimes perceived to be today. Rather, they are natural events in the evolution of an ever stronger, more viable system of educational institutions.

There is no reason to assume that the current, 1976, system of educational institutions affiliated with The United Methodist Church has achieved any state of perfection such that further evolution will not take place. Disaffiliations have occurred within the past year, and current events suggest that some closings are imminent. Discussions of potential mergers both within the United Methodist system and with potential partners not currently part of that system are taking place at the time of this writing. It is likely that such discussions would be well informed by reviewing this history. The future of the institutions and their service to the United Methodist tradition of education should be the primary criterion for such decisions. This history provides a context for such deliberations that allows escape from the traditional problems of the vested interests of individuals or constituencies.

In considering the data presented in this history, it is appropriate to note with Shakespeare that "what is past is prologue."<sup>14</sup> This volume is a prologue that suggests a possibly bright future for the system of United Methodist education if it is ever evolving so that it may continue "... to give the key of knowledge. . . ."

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<sup>14</sup> *The Tempest*, II, i.

**Chronological Histories of  
Educational Institutions Affiliated  
with The United Methodist Church**

**PART TWO**



## Histories of Institutions Currently Related to The United Methodist Church

Included in this chapter are chronological histories of the 134 institutions in the United Methodist system of educational institutions. The chapter is divided into three sections, with colleges and universities (including Meharry Medical College), schools of theology and seminaries, and elementary and secondary schools each listed separately. Institutions which have merged with others and have continued to operate through that merger are listed as part of the history of the new, merged institution.

### **UNITED METHODIST COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

#### **ADRIAN COLLEGE**      Adrian, Michigan (1845-      )

*The following institutions merged to become Adrian College:*

**Michigan Union College**      Adrian, Michigan (1845-1859)  
1854-1855, established as a seminary by the Wesleyan Methodist Church  
1855, Michigan Union College formed from a merger of the original Wesleyan Methodist Seminary and Leoni Seminary (Meth. Prot.)  
1859, library, students, and some faculty members of Michigan Union College, upon invitation, united with the newly formed Adrian College to become Adrian College

**Adrian College**      Adrian, Michigan (1859-      )  
1859, Adrian College chartered as a degree granting institution  
1868, trustees of college transferred sole ownership of Adrian College to the Meth. Prot. Church  
1916, Adrian College and West Lafayette College merged to become Adrian College



**West Lafayette College** West Lafayette, Ohio (1899-1916)

1894, established as a Meth. Prot. institution

1916, West Lafayette College and Adrian College merged to become Adrian College

**ALASKA METHODIST UNIVERSITY** Anchorage, Alaska (1957- )**ALBION COLLEGE** Albion, Michigan (1835- )

1835, chartered as Spring Arbor Seminary, Spring Arbor, Mich.

1836, college was moved to Albion, Mich.

1843, became Wesleyan Seminary at Albion

1850, Albion Female Collegiate Institute was established to provide educational opportunities for women, under the control of Wesleyan Seminary at Albion

1847, Albion Female Collegiate Institute and Wesleyan Seminary merged to become Wesleyan Seminary and Female College at Albion

1861, chartered as Albion College; degrees granted to men and women

**ALBRIGHT COLLEGE** Reading, Pennsylvania (1856- )*The following institutions merged to become Albright College:***Albright College** Reading, Pennsylvania (1856- )

1856, founded as Union Seminary (The Evangelical Assoc.), New Berlin, Pa.

1887, became Central Pennsylvania College

1902, Central Pennsylvania College and Albright Collegiate Institute merged to become Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.

1928, Albright College and Schuylkill College merged to become Albright College; relocated to the Schuylkill campus, Reading, Pa.

1946, became an E.U.B. school

**Schuylkill College** Reading, Pennsylvania (1881-1928)

1881, established by the East Pennsylvania Conference (The Evangelical Assoc.), Reading, Pa.

1886, college was moved to Fredericksburg, Pa.

1902, college was moved back to Reading, Pa.

1923, became Schuylkill College

1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged to become Albright College

**Albright Collegiate Institute** Myerstown, Pennsylvania (1895-1902)

1895, established by the United Evangelical Church

1902, Albright Collegiate Institute and Central Pennsylvania College merged to become Albright College

**ALLEGHENY COLLEGE** Meadville, Pennsylvania (1815- )

1817, chartered

1831, college temporarily closed due to financial difficulties

1833, reopened; came under Methodist control

1870, became a co-educational institution

**AMERICAN UNIVERSITY** Washington, D.C. (1893- )

1893, chartered

1915, officially dedicated and classes began; originally founded as a graduate school of history and public affairs

1925, liberal arts curriculum added; became a full university

**ANDREW COLLEGE** Cuthbert, Georgia (1854- )

1854, chartered as Andrew Female College

1863, temporarily closed during the Civil War; buildings used as a Confederate hospital

1866, reopened

1892, campus destroyed by fire

1917, reorganized as a junior college; became Andrew College

1956, became a co-educational institution

**BAKER UNIVERSITY** Baldwin City, Kansas (1858- )

*The following institutions merged to become Baker University:*

**Baker University** Baldwin City, Kansas (1858- )

1930, Baker University and Missouri Wesleyan College merged to become Baker University

**Missouri Wesleyan College** Cameron, Missouri (1883-1930)

1883, established as Cameron Institute

1897, became Missouri Wesleyan College

1928, reorganized to become a junior college

1930, Missouri Wesleyan College and Baker University merged to become Baker University

**BALDWIN-WALLACE COLLEGE** Berea, Ohio (1845- )

*The following institutions merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College:*

**Baldwin University** Berea, Ohio (1845-1913)

1845, established as Baldwin Institute, a seminary for men and women

1846, first instruction

1855. became Baldwin University

1913. Baldwin University and German-Wallace College merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

NOTE: Nast Theological Seminary, established in 1902, grew out of Nast Theological Professorship (1899). It might have been a part of Baldwin University and later Baldwin-Wallace College.

**German-Wallace College** Berea, Ohio (1863-1913)

1913. German-Wallace College and Baldwin University merged to become Baldwin-Wallace College

**BENNETT COLLEGE** Greensboro, North Carolina (1873- )

1873. established as a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)

1926. admission limited to women

**BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE** Daytona Beach, Florida (1872- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1923. known as Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute; came under control of the M.E.C.

1929. became Bethune-Cookman College

1936. high school curriculum discontinued

1914. became a four-year degree granting college

The following institutions merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute:

**Cookman Institute for Boys** Jacksonville, Florida (1872-1923)

1923. Cookman Institute for Boys and Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

**Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls** Daytona Beach, Florida (1904-1923)

1923. Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Girls and Cookman Institute for Boys merged to become Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute

**BIRMINGHAM-SOUTHERN COLLEGE** Birmingham, Alabama (1856- )

The following institutions merged to become Birmingham-Southern College:

**Southern University** Greensboro, Alabama (1856-1918)

1856, chartered

1859, first instruction

1918, Southern University and Birmingham College merged to become Birmingham-Southern College

**Birmingham College** Birmingham, Alabama (1898-1918)

1898, established as North Alabama Conference College for Men

1909, became Birmingham College

1918, Birmingham College and Southern University merged to become Birmingham-Southern College

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY** Boston, Massachusetts (1839- )

1839, established as Wesleyan Theological Institute, in connection with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt.

1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General Biblical Institute

1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theological Seminary

1860, Boston University was established; the original seminary became Boston University School of Theology

**BREVARD COLLEGE** Brevard, North Carolina (1853- )*The following institutions merged to become Brevard College:***Rutherford College** Brevard, North Carolina (1853-1934)

1853, established as Owl Hollow Academy

1858, became Rutherford Academy

1861, became Rutherford Seminary

1870, became Rutherford College

1934, Rutherford College, Weaver College, and Brevard Institute merged to become Brevard College

**Weaver College** Weaverville, North Carolina (1873-1934)

1873, established as Weaverville College (also known as Weaver Male College)

1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Weaver College

1934, Weaver College, Rutherford College, and Brevard Institute merged to become Brevard College

**Brevard Institute**      Brevard, North Carolina (1895-1934)  
 1934, Brevard Institute, Rutherford College, and Weaver College  
 merged to become Brevard College

**CENTENARY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**      Hackettstown, New Jersey  
 (1866- )  
 1866, established as Centenary Collegiate Institute by the Newark  
 Annual Conference (M.E.C.)  
 1867, chartered  
 1874, reorganized as a co-educational preparatory school and woman's  
 college  
 1897, college work discontinued  
 1910, admission limited to girls  
 1926, reorganized as a two-year college for women  
 1956, became Centenary College for Women

**CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA**      Shreveport, Louisiana  
 (1825- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual  
 listings that follow.)*

1845, State of Louisiana threatened to close the institution; came un-  
 der control of M.E.C., So., when purchased by the church for \$10,000  
 (Trustees were relieved of repayment in refund for educating 10 in-  
 digents a year and agreeing to not establish a sectarian course of  
 study)  
 1861, closed temporarily because of the Civil War  
 1865, reopened  
 1908, college was moved to Shreveport, La.

*The following institutions merged to become Centenary College of Loui-  
 siana:*

**College of Louisiana**      Jackson, Louisiana (1825-1845)  
 1825, established by the State of Louisiana as a quasipublic institu-  
 tion  
 1845, College of Louisiana and Centenary at Clinton merged to be-  
 come Centenary College of Louisiana

**Centenary at Clinton**      Blandon Springs, Mississippi (1839-1845)  
 1839, established in Clinton, Miss.  
 1840, college was moved to Blandon Springs, Miss.

1845, Centenary at Clinton and College of Louisiana merged to become Centenary College of Louisiana

**CENTRAL METHODIST COLLEGE**      Fayette, Missouri (1854- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1924-1925, assets of Scarritt-Morrisville College, Central College for Women, and Marvin College given over to Central College at their closing

1939, college came under the sponsorship of all Missouri branches of Methodism (M.E., M.E., So., and Meth. Prot.)

1961, became Central Methodist College

*The following institutions merged to become Central Methodist College:*

**Central College**      Fayette, Missouri (1854- )

1853, M.E.C., So., authorized the establishment of Central College

1854, established

1856, chartered

1857, first instruction

1914, Central College and Woodson Institute merged to become Central College

1922, Central College, Howard-Payne College, Northwest Missouri College, and Centenary College at Palmyra merged to become Central College

**Howard-Payne College**      Fayette, Missouri (1844-1922)

1844, established as Howard High School, a private co-educational school

1854, destroyed by fire

1857, property given to Central College

1859, reopened as Howard Female College

1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

1861, became Howard-Payne College

1861, classical seminary (preparatory school) established and operated except during the brief period the institution was closed

1878, preparatory school discontinued

1922, Howard-Payne College and Central College merged to become Central College

**Northwest Missouri College**      Albany, Missouri (1877-1910)

1922, Northwest Missouri College and Central College merged to become Central College

**Woodson Institute**      Richmond, Missouri (1893-1914)

1914, Woodson Institute and Central College merged to become Central College

**Centenary College at Palmyra**      Palmyra, Missouri (1886-1922)

1922, Centenary College at Palmyra and Central College merged to become Central College

Assets of the following institutions were given over to Central College at their closing:

**Scarritt-Morrisville College**      Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1924)

1924, school closed; assets given over to Central College

The following institutions merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College:

**Morrisville College**      Morrisville, Missouri (1842-1908)

1842, established as Southwest Missouri High School. Ebenezer, Mo.

1846, first instruction

1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

1872, college was moved to Morrisville, Mo.; became Morrisville Collegiate Institute

1884, became Morrisville College

1908, Morrisville College and Scarritt Collegiate Institute merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

**Scarritt Collegiate Institute**      Neosho, Missouri (1879-1908)

1908, Scarritt Collegiate Institute and Morrisville College merged to become Scarritt-Morrisville College

**Central College for Women**      Lexington, Missouri (1869-1925)

1869, established as Central Female College

1906, became Central College for Women

1925, school closed; assets given over to Central College

**Marvin College**      Fredericktown, Missouri (1869-1924)

1893, came under sponsorship of M.E.C. after church disaffiliated with Bellevue Collegiate Institute (see page 98)

1924, school closed; assets given over to Central College

**CLAFLIN COLLEGE** Orangeburg, South Carolina (1866- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1896. known as Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

1896. became Claflin University

19 , became Claflin College

*The following institutions merged to become Claflin College:*

**Baker Theological Institute** Charleston, South Carolina (1866-1869)

1869. college was moved to Orangeburg, S.C.; Baker Theological Institute and Claflin University merged to become Claflin University

**Claflin University** Orangeburg, South Carolina (1869- )

1869. Claflin University purchased and was established on the site of Orangeburg Female College

1869. Claflin University and Baker Theological Institute merged to become Claflin University

1872-1895. South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College, organized by the State of South Carolina, was put under the control of Claflin University

1896. Claflin University and South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College merged to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

**South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanics College** Orangeburg, South Carolina (1872-1896)

1872. established as a coordinate branch of Claflin University by the State of South Carolina as a land-grant college

1896. South Carolina A & M College merged with Claflin University to become Claflin University Agricultural College and Mechanics Institute

**CLARK COLLEGE** Atlanta, Georgia (1869- )

1869. established as Clark University by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a grammar school

1875. theology department established which later became Gammon Theological Seminary (1883; see page 75)

1915. assets of LaGrange Seminary given at its closing to Clark University



1941, became Clark College; moved to Atlanta University complex adjoining Spelman College, Morehouse College, and Atlanta University

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE** Columbia, South Carolina (1854- )

1854, established as Columbia Female College  
 1865, temporarily closed during the Civil War  
 1873, reopened  
 1904, college was moved to a new location in Columbia  
 1905, became Columbia College (for women)  
 1909, campus destroyed by fire  
 1948-1951, Columbia College and Wofford College operated under one administration

**CORNELL COLLEGE** Mount Vernon, Iowa (1852- )

1852, planned as Mount Vernon Wesleyan Seminary  
 1853, opened as Iowa Conference Seminary  
 1854, chartered  
 1855, became Cornell College; reorganized as a four-year college  
 1856, Upper Iowa Conference accepted the institution as a conference college  
 1894, preparatory school division became Cornell Academy (later Cornell College High School)  
 1921, Cornell College High School closed

**DAKOTA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Mitchell, South Dakota (1883- )

*The following institutions merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University:*

**Dakota Wesleyan University** Mitchell, South Dakota (1883- )

1882, resolution passed by Dakota Mission Conference of the M.E.C. to establish a school  
 1883, charter granted  
 1885, established as Dakota University; new charter obtained; first instruction  
 1886, formally came under sponsorship of the Dakota Annual Conference  
 1904, became Dakota Wesleyan University

1947, Dakota Wesleyan University and Black Hills College merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

**Black Hills College** Hot Springs, South Dakota (1887-1900)

1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties, but school never reopened; city used the campus for a high school until 1924

1947, Black Hills College, without reopening, and Dakota Wesleyan University merged to become Dakota Wesleyan University

**DePAUW UNIVERSITY** Greencastle, Indiana (1837- )

1837, chartered

1838, first instruction, as Indiana Asbury University

1867, became a co-educational institution

1884, became DePauw University

1888, received state aid; was viewed as a nonsectarian college but favoring Methodist students

**DICKINSON COLLEGE** Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1773- )

1773, established as The Grammar School by the Presbyterian Church

1783, became Dickinson College

1804, college was moved to campus of West College (current location)

after a fire destroyed the original campus

1816, closed temporarily for financial reasons

1821, reopened because of legislative grants from the State of Pennsylvania

1833, purchased by the M.E.C.

1860's, closed temporarily during the Civil War; campus served as a hospital

1933, acquired additional property for campus

**DILLARD UNIVERSITY** New Orleans, Louisiana (1869- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1930, became affiliated with M.E.C., So.

1930, Flint Goodridge Hospital became part of Dillard University

1935, college was moved to a new campus in New Orleans

1939, assets of Gilbert Academy, which had operated as a unit of Dillard University, given over to the university

The following institutions merged to become Dillard University:

**New Orleans University** New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-1930)

1869, established as Union Normal School

18     , became New Orleans University

1911. Flint Goodridge Medical College was discontinued as part of the university's curriculum

1930. New Orleans University and Straight College merged to become Dillard University

**Straight College**     New Orleans, Louisiana (1869-1930)

1869. established by the Congregational Church

1930. Straight College and New Orleans University merged to become Dillard University

**Gilbert Academy**     Baldwin, Louisiana (1875-1939)

1875. established as Gilbert Normal and Industrial College, a coeducational secondary school for blacks; later became Gilbert Academy

1919. transferred to New Orleans as the high school department of New Orleans University, continuing until 1935.

1939. assets turned over to Dillard University; Gilbert Academy continued operations as a separate institution under sponsorship of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church until 1949

**DREW UNIVERSITY**     Madison, New Jersey (1866-     )

1868. chartered as Drew Theological Seminary

1928. became Drew University

1938. Brothers College was established. the liberal arts college of Drew University, with admission limited to men

1943. Brothers College became a co-educational institution; renamed The College of Liberal Arts of Drew University

**DUKE UNIVERSITY**     Durham, North Carolina (1838-     )

1838. established as Brown's Schoolhouse, Randolph, N.C.

1839. became Union Institute

1851. reorganized as a normal college; its purpose was to train teachers

1853. received indirect assistance from the State of North Carolina in the form of loans; North Carolina Conference rechartered the college, assuming control in 1856

1859. relations with State of North Carolina severed; became Trinity College

1892. college was moved to Durham, N.C.

1926. The Divinity School was established as a division of Trinity College

1927. Trinity College became Duke University

**EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE** Emory, Virginia (1836- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1922, became a co-educational institution

The following institutions merged to become Emory and Henry College:

**Emory and Henry College** Emory, Virginia (1836- )

1836, established by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.

1838, first instruction, as a manual labor school

1839, chartered

1845, became a liberal arts college

1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War; physical plant used as a hospital

1918, Emory and Henry College and Martha Washington College merged to become Emory and Henry College

**Martha Washington College** Abingdon, Virginia (1853-1918)

1859, property purchased by the Holston Conference, M.E.C.

1918, Martha Washington College and Emory and Henry College merged to become Emory and Henry College; Martha Washington continued to operate as a college for women

1922, reorganized to become a junior college for women

1931, sponsorship by the church ceased; college closed

**EMORY UNIVERSITY** Atlanta, Georgia (1836- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1860's, Emory College closed temporarily during the Civil War

1866, reopened

1915, university charter granted

1919, became Emory University; college was moved to Atlanta, Ga. Divisions formed: Candler School of Theology, 1914 (became part of Emory University in 1915); Emory Junior College, 1928-1953; and Oxford College of Emory University, 1929

The following institutions merged to become Emory College:

**Georgia Manual Labor School** Cullodensville, Georgia (1833-1840)

1833, established as Cullodensville Academy, under sponsorship of the Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1834, chartered as Georgia Manual Labor School  
 1840, Georgia Manual Labor School and Emory College merged to become Emory College

**Emory College** Atlanta, Georgia (1836- )

1836, originally located in Oxford, Ga.  
 1840, Emory College and Georgia Manual Labor School merged to become Emory College  
 1841, manual labor program of education dropped from the curriculum

**FERRUM COLLEGE** Ferrum, Virginia (1913- )

1913, established as Ferrum Training School, an elementary and high school  
 1914, first instruction  
 1928, reorganized, adding a two-year college department; became Ferrum Training School and Junior College  
 1955, high school work discontinued; became Ferrum College  
 1975, listed as a four-year college in the *Education Directory* (NCES)

**FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE** Lakeland, Florida (1885- )

1885, established as Florida Conference College, a training school, Leesburg, Fla.  
 1902, became Florida Seminary; college was moved to Palm Harbor, Fla.  
 1906, became Southern College  
 1922, college was moved to Lakeland, Fla.  
 1965, became Florida Southern College

**GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE** Poultney, Vermont (1834- )

1834, established as Troy Conference Academy (M.E.C.)  
 1863, became Ripley Female Seminary, the first Vermont higher educational institution to grant degrees to women  
 1874, renamed Troy Conference Academy  
 1931, reorganized as a two-year co-educational institution  
 1943, became Green Mountain College  
 1975, listed as a four-year college in the *Education Directory* (NCES)

**GREENSBORO COLLEGE** Greensboro, North Carolina (1838- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1954, became a co-educational institution

The following institutions merged to become Greensboro College:

**Greensboro College** Greensboro, North Carolina (1838- )  
 1838, chartered as Greensboro Female College  
 1913, became Greensboro College for Women  
 1921, became Greensboro College  
 1938, assets of Davenport College transferred to Greensboro College to form Greensboro College, Inc.

**Davenport College** Lenoir, North Carolina (1853-1933)  
 1853, established as Davenport Female College  
 1855, became Davenport College  
 1870, came under sponsorship of North Carolina Conference  
 1877, college destroyed by fire; partially rebuilt by 1881  
 1881-1901, operated as a high school  
 1933, school closed permanently  
 1938, endowment transferred to Greensboro College to become Greensboro College, Inc.

**HAMLIN UNIVERSITY** St. Paul, Minnesota (1854- )  
 1854, originally located in Red Wing, Minn.  
 1869, temporarily closed; trustees wished to find a more central location for the school  
 1880, reopened in St. Paul, Minn.

**HAWAII LOA COLLEGE** Kaneohe, Hawaii (1963- )  
 1967, first instruction in temporary quarters at Chaminade College of Honolulu and later at the Community Church of Honolulu  
 1971, college was moved to current location at Kaneohe, Oahu, Hawaii  
 Presently sponsored by The United Methodist Church, the United Church of Christ, the Episcopal Church, and the Presbyterian Church

**HENDRIX COLLEGE** Conway, Arkansas (1876- )  
 The following institutions merged to become Hendrix College:

**Hendrix-Henderson College** Conway, Arkansas (1876- )  
 1876, chartered as Central Collegiate Institute, Altus, Ark.  
 1882-1884, came under sponsorship of the Ark. Methodist Conference  
 1889, became Hendrix College

1890, college was moved to Conway, Ark.

1929, Hendrix College and Henderson-Brown College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College

1931, Hendrix-Henderson College and Galloway Woman's College merged; college was renamed Hendrix College

**Galloway Woman's College**      Searcy, Arkansas (1888-1931)

1888, came under sponsorship of White River Conference

1931, reorganized as a junior college; Galloway Woman's College and Hendrix-Henderson College merged to become Hendrix College

**Henderson-Brown College**      Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1889-1929)

1889, established as Arkansas Methodist College

1889, came under sponsorship of the Little Rock Conference

1904, became Henderson College

1909, became Henderson-Brown College

1929, Henderson-Brown College and Hendrix College merged to become Hendrix-Henderson College

**HIGH POINT COLLEGE**      High Point, North Carolina (1924- )

1921, citizens of High Point, N.C., donated land to the Meth. Prot. Church to establish a college

1924, established as High Point College; assets of Yadkin College transferred to High Point College at Yadkin's closing (see page 136)

**HIWASSEE COLLEGE**      Madisonville, Tennessee (1826- )

1826, established as Fort Creek Academy, a school for boys

1849, Hiwassee College was established to replace and expand Fort Creek Academy's program

1850, chartered as a senior college

1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

1870, came under the sponsorship of Holston Conference (M.E.C.)

1907, reorganized as a junior college

**HUNTINGDON COLLEGE**      Montgomery, Alabama (1854- )

1854, chartered as Tuskegee Female College (M.E.C., So.), Tuskegee, Ala.

1872, became Alabama Conference Female College; M.E.C. assumed full responsibility for the college

1909, college was moved to Montgomery, Ala.; became Woman's College of Alabama

- 1932, became unofficially a co-educational institution
- 1935, became Huntingdon College
- 1946, became officially a co-educational institution

**HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE**      Austin, Texas (1876-      )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

- 1876 is accepted as the founding date of Huston-Tillotson College by action of the Huston-Tillotson Board of Trustees
- Presently, college is affiliated with The United Methodist Church and the United Church of Christ

*The following institutions merged to become Huston-Tillotson College:*

**Tillotson College**      Austin, Texas (1875-1952)

- 1877, chartered as Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute; founded by the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church
- 1881, first instruction
- 1894, became Tillotson College
- 1909, reorganized as a liberal arts college
- 1925, reorganized as a junior college
- 1926, admission limited to women
- 1931, reorganized as a senior college
- 1935, became a co-educational institution
- 1952, Tillotson College and Samuel Huston College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College

**Samuel Huston College**      Austin, Texas (1876-1952)

- 1876, established as Andrews Normal School, Dallas, Tex.
- 1890, school was moved to Austin, Tex.
- 1900, became Samuel Huston College
- 1926, reorganized as a senior college
- 1952, Samuel Huston College and Tillotson College merged to become Huston-Tillotson College

**ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY**      Bloomington, Illinois (1850-      )

*The following institutions merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University:*



**Illinois Wesleyan University**      Bloomington, Illinois (1850-      )

- 1850, established as Illinois University, a preparatory school
- 1851, reorganized as a liberal arts college
- 1853, chartered
- 1870, became a co-educational institution
- 1875, Illinois University and Chaddock College merged to become Illinois University (see Chaddock Boy's School, page 84)
- 1919, preparatory school program discontinued
- 19      , became Illinois Wesleyan University
- 1928, Illinois Wesleyan University and Hedding College, without reopening, merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

**Hedding College**      Abingdon, Illinois (1856-1926)

- 1856, established as Hedding Collegiate Seminary
- 1856, Peoria Conference appointed 9 trustees to the college
- 1857, became Hedding Seminary and Female College
- 1875, became Hedding College
- 1926, college closed
- 1928, Hedding College, without reopening, and Illinois Wesleyan University merged to become Illinois Wesleyan University

**INDIANA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY**      Indianapolis, Indiana (1902-      )

- 1902, established as Indiana Central College (Church of the United Brethren in Christ); through the legal charter school was a university, but often called "college"
- 1921, became Indiana Central University
- 1946, became an E.U.B. school

**IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE**      Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1842-      )

- 1842, established as Mount Pleasant Literary Institute
- 1843, became Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute
- 1849, came under the sponsorship of the Iowa Conference (M.E.C.)
- 1855, became Iowa Wesleyan University
- 1873, temporary affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College began
- 1909, affiliation with Mount Pleasant German College ceased
- 1912, became Iowa Wesleyan College

*Mount Pleasant German College was temporarily affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University:*

**Mount Pleasant German College**      Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)

- 1873, located originally in Quincy, Ill.; college was moved to Mount

Pleasant, Iowa: became affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan University for the training of ministers and teachers

1909, affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan University ceased; Mount Pleasant German College closed; the seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Mo. (see Central Wesleyan College, page 102)

**KANSAS WESLEYAN** Salina, Kansas (1886- )  
 1886, established as Kansas Wesleyan University (M.E.C.)  
 1970, became Kansas Wesleyan

**KENDALL COLLEGE** Evanston, Illinois (1934- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1934, established as Evanston Collegiate Institute; campus was inherited from the merger of Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary and the Evanston Bible School  
 1950, became Kendall College

*The following institutions merged to become Kendall College:*

**Evanston Bible School** Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934)  
 1870, chartered  
 1886, first instruction, as Norwegian-Danish Theological Seminary  
 19 , became Evanston Bible School  
 1934, Evanston Bible School and Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary merged to become Evanston Collegiate Institute

**Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary** Evanston, Illinois (1870-1934)

1870, established as Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary, Galesburg, Ill.  
 1872, college was moved to Galva, Ill.  
 1875, college was moved to Evanston, Ill.  
 1934, became Wesleyan Academy and Theological Seminary; academy and theological programs ceased and the resources were combined with those of the Evanston Bible School to form a two-year liberal arts college, Evanston Collegiate Institute

**KENTUCKY WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Owensboro, Kentucky (1860- )

1860, chartered; campus at Millersburg, Ky., completed  
 1866, first instruction as Millersburg Methodist College  
 1867, became Kentucky Wesleyan University  
 1890, college was moved to Winchester, Ky.  
 1951, college was moved to Owensboro, Ky.  
 1956, became Kentucky Wesleyan College

**LaGRANGE COLLEGE** LaGrange, Georgia (1831- )

1831, established as LaGrange Female Academy  
 1847, became LaGrange Female Institute; reorganized as a degree granting institution  
 1851, became LaGrange Female College  
 1856, came under the sponsorship of the North Georgia Conference (M.E.C., So.)  
 1934, became LaGrange College  
 1953, became a co-educational institution

**LAMBUTH COLLEGE** Jackson, Tennessee (1843- )

1843, established as Memphis Conference Female Institute, Memphis, Tenn.  
 1923, became Lambuth College, a co-educational institution  
 1923, college was moved to Jackson, Tenn.

**LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY** Appleton, Wisconsin (1847- )

*The following institutions merged to become Lawrence University:*

**Lawrence College** Appleton, Wisconsin (1847- )

1849, first instruction  
 1964, Lawrence College and Milwaukee-Downer College merged to become Lawrence University

**Milwaukee-Downer College** Milwaukee, Wisconsin ( -1964)

1964, Milwaukee-Downer College (consisted of: Downer College for Women, Conservatory of Music, and the Institute of Paper Chemistry) and Lawrence College merged to become Lawrence University

**LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE** Annville, Pennsylvania (1866- )

1866, citizens of the Annville Church of the United Brethren in Christ

offered the existing Annville Academy building to establish a college  
1866, Lebanon Valley college opened (institution also known as Annville Academy) under sponsorship of the East Pennsylvania Conference  
1946, became an E.U.B. school

**LINDSEY WILSON COLLEGE** Columbia, Kentucky (1903- )  
1903, established as Lindsey Wilson Training School, a secondary school and normal school, by the Louisville Conference  
1923, junior college work added to the curriculum; became Lindsey Wilson College  
1932, secondary and normal school work discontinued

**LON MORRIS COLLEGE** Jacksonville, Texas (1873- )  
1873, established as Alexander Collegiate Institute, Kilgore, Tex.  
1875, came under the sponsorship of Texas Methodist Conference  
1894, college was moved to Jacksonville, Tex.  
1912, reorganized as a junior college; became Alexander College  
1924, became Lon Morris College

**LOUISBURG COLLEGE** Louisburg, North Carolina (1787- )  
1787, established as Franklin Academy, a school for boys  
1802, rechartered  
1805, reopened  
1813, female department added to Franklin Academy to be incorporated as Louisburg Female Academy in 1814  
1855, college curriculum added to Louisburg Female Academy's program; became Louisburg Female College  
1865, campus occupied by a Union cavalry force; buildings used as a hospital and a granary  
1868, temporarily closed  
1889, reopened  
1907, came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)  
1915, reorganized as a junior college  
1928, fire destroyed 3 main buildings on the campus  
1931, became Louisburg College, a co-educational institution

**LYCOMING COLLEGE** Williamsport, Pennsylvania (1812- )  
1812, established as Williamsport Academy, an elementary school

- 1848, became Williamsport-Dickinson Seminary; reorganized as a boarding school
- 1929, became Williamsport-Dickinson Junior College
- 1947, became Lycoming College; reorganized as a four-year degree granting institution

**MacMURRAY COLLEGE**      Jacksonville, Illinois (1846- )

- 1848, first instruction, as Illinois Conference Female Academy
- 1851, became Illinois Conference Female College
- 1863, became Illinois Female College
- 1899, became Illinois Woman's College
- 1909, first collegiate degrees conferred
- 1930, became MacMurray College for Women
- 1955, MacMurray College for Men was established
- 1969, became a co-educational institution; became MacMurray College

**MARTIN COLLEGE**      Pulaski, Tennessee (1870- )

- 1870, established as Martin Female College, a four-year college for women and an elementary school for local residents
- 1903, became Martin College
- 1908, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)
- 1914, reorganized as a junior college
- 1938, became a co-educational institution

**McKENDREE COLLEGE**      Lebanon, Illinois (1828- )

- 1828, established as Lebanon Seminary
- 1834, became McKendrian College; came under sponsorship of the Missouri-Illinois Conference
- 1834, became McKendree College; taken over by the Southern Illinois Conference

**McMURRY COLLEGE**      Abilene, Texas (1920- )

- 1923, first instruction
- 1923-1925, operated as a junior college
- 1925, reorganized as a senior college
- 19 , McMurry College and Dallas Institute of Vocal and Dramatic Art merged to become McMurry College

*McMurry College was the successor institution for four small Texas colleges:*

**Clarendon College** Clarendon, Texas (1898-1927)

1898, established as a junior college

1926, reorganized as a senior college

1927, institution sold to the Clarendon Independent School District

**Stamford College** Stamford, Texas (1907-1918)

1918, school destroyed by fire

**Seth Ward College** Plainview, Texas (1910-1917)

1910, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1914, reorganized as a junior college

1917, school destroyed by fire; records transferred to Clarendon College

**Western College** ?, Texas (1912- ?)**MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE** Nashville, Tennessee (1876- )

1876, founded as the Medical Department of Central Tennessee College, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) (see Walden College, page 132)

1915, granted a separate charter by the State of Tennessee as Meharry Medical College

**METHODIST COLLEGE** Fayetteville, North Carolina (1956- )

1956, chartered

1960, first instruction

**MILLSAPS COLLEGE** Jackson, Mississippi (1890- )*The following institutions merged to become Millsaps College:***Millsaps College** Jackson, Mississippi (1890- )

1890, chartered

1892, first instruction

1899, became a co-educational institution

1938, Millsaps College and Grenada Collegiate Institute merged to become Millsaps College

**Grenada Collegiate Institute** Grenada, Mississippi ( -1938)

1879, the North Mississippi Conference accepted sponsorship of a school at Grenada, Miss.

1882, rechartered as Grenada Collegiate Institute  
 1938, Grenada Collegiate Institute and Millsaps College merged to become Millsaps College

**MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE**      Sioux City, Iowa (1889-      )

*The following institutions merged to become Morningside College:*

**Morningside College**      Sioux City, Iowa (1889-      )  
 1889, established as the University of the Northwest  
 1894, became Morningside College; purchased and chartered by the North Iowa Annual Conference (M.E.C.)  
 1914, Morningside College and German College of Charles City merged to become Morningside College

**German College of Charles City**      Charles City, Iowa (1868-1914)  
 1868, established as Northwest German-English Normal School by the Northwest German Conference, Galena, Ill.  
 1880, college work added to the curriculum; theological work was offered in German; became German-English College of Galena  
 1890, college was moved to Charles City, Iowa; became German College of Charles City  
 1914, German College of Charles City and Morningside College merged to become Morningside College

**MORRISTOWN COLLEGE**      Morristown, Tennessee (1881-      )

1881, established as Morristown Seminary, an elementary and secondary school, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)  
 19      , became Morristown Normal and Industrial Academy  
 1923, reorganized as a junior college  
 1960, became Morristown College

**MOUNT UNION COLLEGE**      Alliance, Ohio (1846-      )

*The following institutions merged to become Mount Union College:*

**Mount Union College**      Alliance, Ohio (1846-      )  
 1846, established as Select School  
 1849, became Mount Union Seminary

1858, became Mount Union College  
 1864, came under full sponsorship by the M.E.C.  
 1865, Conservatory of Music (presently the department of music) was added to the college  
 1911, Mount Union College and Scio College merged to become Mount Union College

**Scio College** New Market, Ohio (1857-1911)

1857, established as The Rural Seminary, Harlem Springs, Ohio  
 1867, college was moved to New Market, Ohio; became New Market College  
 1878, became Scio College  
 1911, Scio College and Mount Union College merged to become Mount Union College

**NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Lincoln, Nebraska (1887- )

(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)

1888, college was moved to Lincoln, Neb.  
 1940, reorganized as a liberal arts college

The following institutions merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University:

**Nebraska Wesleyan University** Osceola, Nebraska (1887- )

1853-1856, predecessor institution established as Cass County University  
 1887, Nebraska Wesleyan University chartered, Osceola, Neb.; formed from the merger of three small Methodist colleges: Nebraska Central College, Mallalieu University, and Orleans College  
 1887, York Seminary and North Central Methodist College merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University  
 1888, first instruction

**York Seminary** York, Nebraska (1879-1887)

1887, York Seminary and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**Nebraska Central College** York, Nebraska (1884-1887)

1884, established by the North Nebraska Conference



1887, Nebraska Central College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**North Central Methodist College** York, Nebraska (1884-1887)

1884, originally located in Central City, Neb.; college was moved to Fullerton, Neb.

1887, college was moved to York, Neb.; North Central Methodist College and York Seminary merged with Nebraska Wesleyan University to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**Mallalieu University** Bartley, Nebraska (1886-1887)

1886, established by the West Nebraska Conference

1887, Mallalieu University and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**Orleans College** Orleans, Nebraska (1886-1887)

1887, Orleans College and Nebraska Wesleyan University merged to become Nebraska Wesleyan University

**NORTH CAROLINA WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Rocky Mount, North Carolina (1956- )

1956, chartered

1960, first instruction

**NORTH CENTRAL COLLEGE** Naperville, Illinois (1861- )

1861, established as Plainfield College, Plainfield, Ill. (The Evangelical Assoc.)

1864, became North-Western College

1870, college was moved to Naperville, Ill.

1926, became North Central College

1946, became an E.U.B. school

**OHIO NORTHERN UNIVERSITY** Ada, Ohio (1871- )

1871, established as Northeastern Ohio Normal School

1885, chartered as Ohio Normal School

1898, came under sponsorship of the Central Ohio Conference (M.E.C.)

1914, became Ohio Northern University

**OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Delaware, Ohio (1842- )

The following institutions merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University:

**Ohio Wesleyan University** Delaware, Ohio (1842- )

1842. chartered; admission limited to men

1877, Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio Wesleyan Female College merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University, a co-educational institution

**Ohio Wesleyan Female College** Delaware, Ohio (1853-1877)

1877, Ohio Wesleyan Female College and Ohio Wesleyan University merged to become Ohio Wesleyan University

**OKLAHOMA CITY UNIVERSITY** Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (1904- )

1904. established as Epworth University, Oklahoma City, Ok.

1911, college was moved to Guthrie, Ok.; became The Methodist University of Oklahoma

1919, college was moved back to Oklahoma City; became Oklahoma City College

1922, college was moved to present location in Oklahoma City

1924, became Oklahoma City University

**OTTERBEIN COLLEGE** Westerville, Ohio (1847- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1917, became Otterbein College

1946, became an E.U.B. school

*The following institutions merged to become Otterbein College:*

**Otterbein University** Westerville, Ohio (1847- )

1847, established as Otterbein University by the Scioto Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1858, Mount Pleasant College transferred to and became part of Otterbein University

1868, Blendon Young Men's School purchased for Otterbein University by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**Blendon Young Men's School** Westerville, Ohio (1839-1849)

1868, property of this defunct M.E.C. institution was purchased for Otterbein University by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**Mount Pleasant College** Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania (1850-1858)

1850, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

1858, college was transferred to and became part of Otterbein University

**OXFORD COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY** Oxford, Georgia  
(1919- )

1919, established as Emory University Academy, on the Oxford campus of Emory University when it was moved to Atlanta, Ga.; began as a preparatory school

1929, reorganized as a junior college; became Oxford College of Emory University

1946, began offering post-junior college work

**PAINE COLLEGE** Augusta, Georgia (1882- )

1882, established as Paine Institute as a secondary school (M.E.C., So.)

1903, became Paine College; reorganized as a four-year college with the high school work continued

1946, high school curriculum discontinued

**PFEIFFER COLLEGE** Misenheimer, North Carolina (1885- )

1885, established as Oberlin Home and School, an elementary school, Lenoir, N.C.

1903, became Ebenezer Mitchell Industrial Home and School, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1910, college was moved to Misenheimer, N.C.

1913, became Ebenezer Mitchell School

1914, reorganized as a high school

1928, reorganized as a junior college

1935, became Pfeiffer Junior College

1954, became Pfeiffer College; reorganized as a senior college

1961, came under full sponsorship of the Western North Carolina Conference (The Methodist Church)

**PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE** Little Rock, Arkansas (1877- )

*The following institutions merged to become Philander Smith College:*

**Philander Smith College** Little Rock, Arkansas (1877- )

1877, established as Walden Seminary by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

- 1877. Little Rock Annual Conference (M.E.C.) designated Walden Seminary as its official educational institution
- 1880. college was moved to a new location in Little Rock
- 1882. became Philander Smith College
- 1883. chartered as a four-year college
- 1925. Philander Smith College and George R. Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

**George R. Smith College**      Sedalia, Missouri (1888-1925)

- 1925. George R. Smith College and Philander Smith College merged to become Philander Smith College

**RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE**      Ashland, Virginia (1830- )

- 1830. chartered
- 1832. first instruction; located originally in Boylton, Va.
- 1860's. temporarily closed during and after the Civil War
- 1868. college reopened in Ashland, Va.
- 1971. became a co-educational institution

**RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE**      Lynchburg, Virginia (1891- )

- 1891. founded under the 1830 charter of Randolph-Macon College
- 1893. first instruction

NOTE: Beginning in 1891 until 1930, the following institutions were included in the Randolph-Macon system: Randolph-Macon Academy, Bedford, Va.; Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.; Randolph-Macon Female Institute, Danville, Va., which became an independent institution; and Randolph-Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va. In 1953 the charter of Randolph-Macon was modified and the three remaining schools (Ashland, Lynchburg, Front Royal) were given separate boards of trustees.

**REINHARDT COLLEGE**      Waleska, Georgia (1863- )

- 1883. established as Reinhardt Normal College, with elementary and secondary schools
- 1925. elementary school transferred to the public school system
- 1956. secondary work discontinued; reorganized as a junior college; became Reinhardt College

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE**      Billings, Montana (1878- )

The following institutions merged to become Rocky Mountain College:

**Intermountain Union College** Billings, Montana (1878- )  
 1878, established as Montana Collegiate Institute, Deer Lodge, Mont., a nondenominational institution  
 1884, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church; became College of Montana  
 1900, closed temporarily because of financial difficulties  
 1904, Montana Collegiate Institute and School of Mechanical Arts established as a new school on the College of Montana campus  
 1908, College of Montana reopened by the Presbyterian Church  
 1923, College of Montana and Montana Wesleyan College merged to become Intermountain Union College, Helena, Mont.  
 1935, college was moved to Great Falls, Mont., when part of the Helena campus was destroyed by an earthquake  
 1936, college was moved to Billings, Mont., to share campus facilities with Billings Polytechnic Institute  
 1936, became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College  
 1947, Intermountain Union College and Billings Polytechnic Institute merged to become Rocky Mountain College

**Montana Wesleyan College** Helena, Montana (1889-1923)  
 1889, established as Montana Wesleyan University (M.E.C.); later became Montana Wesleyan College  
 1923, Montana Wesleyan College and College of Montana merged to become Intermountain Union College

**Billings Polytechnic Institute** Billings, Montana (1908-1947)  
 1936, Intermountain Union College moved to campus of Billings Polytechnic Institute to share facilities; became known as Polytechnic-Intermountain College  
 1947, Billings Polytechnic Institute and Intermountain Union College merged to become Rocky Mountain College

**RUST COLLEGE** Holly Springs, Mississippi (1870- )  
 1866, established as Shaw University, an elementary school, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)  
 1892, became Rust University; reorganized as a high school and industrial school  
 1915, became Rust College  
 1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college  
 1930, the elementary school was discontinued  
 1953, the high school was discontinued

**SCARRITT COLLEGE** Nashville, Tennessee (1892- )

1892, established as Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo.; sponsored by the Woman's Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1902, program enlarged to include the training of deaconesses and home missionaries

1924, college was moved to Nashville, Tenn.; reorganized as a senior college and graduate school: became Scarritt College

1964, records from National College transferred to Scarritt College at National College's closing (see St. Paul School of Theology, page 77)

**SHENANDOAH COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC** Winchester, Virginia (1875- )

1875, established as Shenandoah Seminary, a secondary school for girls, by the Virginia Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ), Dayton, Va.

1884, chartered

1887, became Shenandoah Institute

1907, rechartered; became Shenandoah Collegiate Institute and School of Music

1924, rechartered; became Shenandoah College; reorganized as a junior college

1924, the music department became Conservatory of Music of Shenandoah College

1937, Conservatory of Music incorporated as an institution separate from Shenandoah College

1937, Shenandoah College reorganized as a four-year college

1947, became an E.U.B. school

1960, college was moved to Winchester, Va.

1975, the Conservatory of Music and Shenandoah College merged to become Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music

**SIMPSON COLLEGE** Indianola, Iowa (1860- )

1860, first instruction, as Indianola Male and Female Seminary

1866, became Simpson Centenary College

1867, rechartered

1884, became Simpson College

**SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY** Dallas, Texas (1911- )

1910, an educational commission was formed to establish an institution

1911, chartered as a university

1914, General Conference designated Southern Methodist University as a connectional institution to represent all Texas conferences

1915, first instruction; School of Theology of Southern Methodist University established

**SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE** Winfield, Kansas (1885- )

1885, established as South West Kansas Conference College

1908, became Southwestern College

**SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY** Georgetown, Texas (1840- )

1873, established as Texas University; formed from the merger of four institutions to form a centrally located university: Rutgersville College, McKenzie College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University

1875, became Southwestern University

1942-1949, Westminster College operated as a two-year college, a division of Southwestern University; discontinued because of financial difficulties on the part of Southwestern University

*The following institutions merged to become Texas University:*

**Rutgersville College** Rutgersville, Texas (1840-1873)

1873, Rutgersville College merged with McKenzie College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**McKenzie College** Clarksville, Texas (1841-1873)

1841, chartered as Clarksville College

1848, became McKenzie College

1871, school closed; property transferred to the East Texas Conference

1873, McKenzie College, without reopening, merged with Rutgersville College, Wesleyan College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**Wesleyan College** St. Augustine, Texas (1844-1873)

1873, Wesleyan College merged with Rutgersville College, McKenzie College, and Soule University to become Texas University

**Soule University** Chappell Hill, Texas (1856-1873)

1856, chartered

1873, Soule University merged with Rutgersville College, Wesleyan College, and McKenzie College to become Texas University

*Westminster College was briefly affiliated with Southwestern University:*

**Westminster College**      Tehuacana, Texas (1895- )  
 1895, established originally in Westminster, Texas  
 1902, college was moved to Tehuacana, Tex.  
 1912, college purchased by the Meth. Prot. Church with the understanding that it would maintain a college for ten years  
 1916, reorganized as a junior college  
 1942, became a two-year college division of Southwestern University  
 1949, Southwestern University disaffiliated from Westminster College because of financial difficulties  
 1952, property sold to the Congregational Methodist Church

**SPARTANBURG METHODIST COLLEGE**      Spartanburg, South Carolina (1911- )

1911, established as Textile Industrial Institute, an elementary school and high school  
 1926, two-year liberal arts curriculum added  
 1940, reorganized as a junior college  
 1942, became Spartanburg Junior College  
 1974, became Spartanburg Methodist College

**SUE BENNETT COLLEGE**      London, Kentucky (1897- )

1897, established as Sue Bennett Memorial School, a high school  
 1922, reorganized as a junior college  
 1930, became Sue Bennett College

**SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY**      Syracuse, New York (1870- )

*The following institutions merged to become Syracuse University:*

**Genessee Wesleyan Seminary**      Lima, New York (1830-1870)

1870, college was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University; the seminary continued after the college curriculum was discontinued; college was later referred to as Genessee College

**Syracuse University**      Syracuse, New York (1870- )

1870, chartered after Genessee Wesleyan Seminary was moved to Syracuse to become Syracuse University  
 1871, first instruction



**TENNESSEE WESLEYAN COLLEGE**      Athens, Tennessee (1857- )

- 1857, established as Athens Female College (M.E.C., So.)
- 1866, became East Tennessee Wesleyan College
- 1866-1868, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.); became a co-educational institution
- 1867, became East Tennessee Wesleyan University
- 1886, became Grant Memorial University
- 1886, Freedman's Aid Society broadened the educational program of the institution to include poor southern whites and established a branch university in Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 1889, Grant Memorial University and the Chattanooga University merged and continued as Grant Memorial University, with divisions in Athens and Chattanooga (Athens—a college of liberal arts and a secondary school; Chattanooga—graduate and professional schools)
- 1892, both branches were renamed U. S. Grant University
- 1907, Chattanooga branch became University of Chattanooga; the Athens branch became Athens School, a secondary school with some junior college work (see page 90)
- 1925, Athens School separated from the University of Chattanooga to become Tennessee Wesleyan College, a junior college and secondary school
- 1954, reorganized as a four-year college

**TEXAS WESLEYAN COLLEGE**      Fort Worth, Texas (1891- )

- 1891, established as Polytechnic College, a co-educational institution (M.E.C.)
- 1914, became Texas Woman's College, with admission limited to women
- 1934, became Texas Wesleyan College; returned to co-educational status
- 1935, the resources of Texas Wesleyan Academy (Austin, Tex.) were transferred to Texas Wesleyan College

**UNION COLLEGE**      Barbourville, Kentucky (1879- )

- 1886, came under sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.); established as a four-year college
- 1908, reorganized as a junior college, academy, and elementary school, discontinuing senior college work
- 1916, reorganized as a senior college

**UNIVERSITY OF DENVER**      Denver, Colorado (1864- )

- 1864, chartered as Colorado Seminary by the Territory of Colorado

1880, reorganized as the University of Denver, a degree granting institution (Colorado Seminary continues as the name of the property holding corporation)

**UNIVERSITY OF EVANSVILLE**      Evansville, Indiana (1854- )

1854, chartered as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, Moore's Hill, Ind.

1868, became Moore's Hill College

1915, reorganized as a junior college

1917, college was moved to Evansville, Ind.

1919, became Evansville College, a four-year degree granting institution

1967, became University of Evansville

**UNIVERSITY OF PUGET SOUND**      Tacoma, Washington (1888- )

1888, established as Puget Sound University

1903, became University of Puget Sound

1914, became College of Puget Sound

1960, renamed University of Puget Sound

*University of Puget Sound was the successor institution for three short-lived institutions:*

**Puget Sound Wesleyan Institute**      Olympia, Washington (1856-1864)

**Olympia Union Academy**      Olympia, Washington (1876-1879)

**Olympia Collegiate Institute**      Olympia, Washington (1883-1894)

**UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC**      Stockton, California (1851- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1911, became College of the Pacific; located in San Jose, Calif.

1924, college was moved to Stockton, Calif.

1961, renamed University of the Pacific

1962, Raymond College and Covell College were established as small colleges within the larger university system

1967, Callison College was established as a small college division of the university, a Spanish-speaking liberal arts college

*The following institutions merged to become University of the Pacific:*

**University of the Pacific** San Jose, California (1851- )  
 1851, established as California Wesleyan University, Santa Clara, Calif.; chartered by the Supreme Court of the Territory  
 1852, became University of the Pacific  
 1870, college was moved to San Jose, Calif.  
 1871, became a co-educational institution  
 1892, University of the Pacific and Napa Collegiate Institute merged to become University of the Pacific

**Napa Collegiate Institute (Napa College)** Napa City, California (1870-1892)  
 1892, Napa Collegiate Institute and University of the Pacific merged to become University of the Pacific

**VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Norfolk, Virginia (1961- )  
 1961, the Virginia Annual Conference voted to approve the college as a residential, co-educational liberal arts college  
 1966, chartered; first instruction

**WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Macon, Georgia (1836- )  
 1830, first instruction, as Georgia Female College  
 1839, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
 1843, came under the sponsorship of the Georgia Conference; became Wesleyan Female College  
 1878, became affiliated with the North Georgia, South Georgia, and Florida Conferences (M.E.C.)  
 1919, became Wesleyan College

**WESLEY COLLEGE** Dover, Delaware (1873- )  
 1873, established as Wilmington Conference Academy, a preparatory school  
 1918, became Wesley Collegiate Institute  
 1922, reorganized as a junior college  
 1932, temporarily closed because of the effects of the Depression  
 1942, reopened as Wesley Junior College  
 1954, became Wesley College

**WESTMAR COLLEGE** LeMars, Iowa (1855- )  
*Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College:*

**Westmar College** LeMars, Iowa (1890- )

1890, established as a normal school  
 1900, chartered as Western Union College (United Evangelical Church)  
 1946, became an E.U.B. school  
 1948, became Westmar College  
 1955, Westmar College and York College merged to become Westmar College

**York College** York, Nebraska (1886-1955)

Kansas City University, Philomath College (assets), and York College merged to become York College:

**Kansas City University** Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)

Mather Institute, Kansas City University, Gould College, Central College, and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University:

**Mather Institute** ?, Missouri (1854-1855)

1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University

**Kansas City University** Kansas City, Kansas (1855-1931)

1855, Mather Institute became part of Kansas City University  
 1888, Kansas City University and Gould College merged to become Kansas City University  
 1896, Kansas City University and Central College merged to become Kansas City University  
 1913, Kansas City University and Campbell College merged to become Kansas City University  
 1925, university purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ  
 1931, Kansas City University and York College merged to become York College  
 1931, Kansas City University campus sold to the Roman Catholic Church

**Gould College** Harlan, Kansas (1881-1888)

1888, Gould College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Central College** Enterprise, Kansas (1891-1896)

1891, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

1896, Central College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Campbell College**     Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)

*Lane University, Avalon College, and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College:*

**Lane University**     Lecompton, Kansas (1864-1903)

1864, established as Lane Seminary; remained open only until 1865

1887, reopened as Lane University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1903, Lane University and Campbell Normal University merged to become Campbell College

**Avalon College**     Trenton, Missouri (1869-1903)

1869, established as Avalon Academy, Avalon, Mo., by the Southern Missouri and Missouri Mission Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1881, became Avalon College

1890, college was moved to Trenton, Mo.

1903, Avalon College and Campbell College merged to become Campbell College

**Campbell College**     Holton, Kansas (1902-1913)

1902, established as Campbell Normal University (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1903, Campbell Normal University and Lane University merged to become Campbell College

1903, Campbell College and Avalon College merged to become Campbell College

1913, Campbell College and Kansas City University merged to become Kansas City University

**Philomath College**     Philomath, Oregon (1865-1928)

1867, chartered, as Philomath Seminary (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1871, became Philomath College

1889, church schism divided school into "New" and "Old" Constitution; the "Old" school was discontinued in 1914 (Philomath I)

1928, some assets of Philomath II ("New") were given over to York College at Philomath's closing

**York College** York, Nebraska (1886- )

1886, established as Gibbon Collegiate Institute, Gibbon, Neb.; purchased by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ from the Baptists

1890, college was moved to York, Neb.; became York College

1928, received some assets of Philomath College II at Philomath's closing

1931, York College and Kansas City University merged to become York College

1946, became an E.U.B. school

1955, York College and Westmar College merged to become Westmar College

**WESTMINSTER COLLEGE** Salt Lake City, Utah (1875- )

1875, established as The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, as a preparatory school (Presbyterian Church)

1895, reorganized as a two-year college; became Sheldon Jackson College

1903, became Westminster College

1944, reorganized as a four-year college

1953, came under sponsorship of the Rocky Mountain Conference (The Meth. Church)

**WEST VIRGINIA WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Buckhannon, West Virginia (1890- )

1890, established as West Virginia Conference Seminary

1904, became Wesleyan University of West Virginia; reorganized as a four-year college

19 , became West Virginia Wesleyan College

1941, West Virginia Conference ordered that West Virginia Wesleyan College be the only college to be operated under the conference's auspices (see page 87)

**WILEY COLLEGE** Marshall, Texas (1873- )

1882, chartered as Wiley University, by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

1916, became Wiley College

1919, briefly affiliated with King Industrial Home

*King Industrial Home was temporarily affiliated with Wiley College:*

**King Industrial Home** Marshall, Texas (1891-1922)

1919, fire destroyed the campus; classes were held on Wiley College campus until the campus was rebuilt in 1920  
1922, school closed

**WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY** Salem, Oregon (1842- )

1842, established as Oregon Institute  
1853, chartered as Willamette University

**WOFFORD COLLEGE** Spartanburg, South Carolina (1851- )

1851, chartered  
1854, first instruction  
1909, received small grant from the State of South Carolina

**WOOD JUNIOR COLLEGE** Mathiston, Mississippi (1886- )

1886, established as Woodland Seminary, Clarkston, Miss., an elementary school  
1897, became Bennett Academy, sponsored by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)  
1914-1915, college was moved to Mathiston, Miss., and reorganized as a secondary school  
1927, reorganized as a junior college  
1936, became Wood Junior College

**YOUNG HARRIS COLLEGE** Young Harris, Georgia (1886- )

1886, chartered as McTyeire Institute, McTyeire, Ga., as a four-year degree granting institution  
19 , became Young Harris College; the name was changed when the name of the town changed to Young Harris, Ga.  
1912, junior college work offered  
1958, academy dropped from the curriculum

## UNITED METHODIST SEMINARIES AND SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY

### **BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Boston, Massachu- setts (1840- )

1839, a convention was called in Boston for the purpose of organizing the Wesleyan Theological Institute

1839, Wesleyan Theological Institute opened in connection with Newbury Biblical Institute, Newbury, Vt. (possibly the Newbury Seminary that later became Vermont College; see page 91)

1847, college was moved to Concord, N.H.; became Methodist General Biblical Institute

1867, college was moved to Boston, Mass.; became the Boston Theological Seminary

1869, Boston University was established; the seminary became the Boston University School of Theology

### **CANDLER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Atlanta, Georgia (1914- )

1915, became the first division of Emory University when that institution was chartered as a university

### **THE DIVINITY SCHOOL, DUKE UNIVERSITY** Durham, North Caro- lina (1926- )

1926, organized as the first professional school of Duke University

### **DREW UNIVERSITY, THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL** Madison, New Jersey (1866- )

1866, founded as Drew Theological Seminary; property (the forest, with its mansion house and other buildings) was deeded to the seminary in 1868

1869, first instruction

1928, Drew University was established; the seminary became The Theological School of Drew University

### **GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY** Atlanta, Georgia (1875- )

1875, established as the theological department of Clark University

1883, chartered as Gammon Theological Seminary



Presently participates with six other denominations in the International Theological Center, Atlanta, Ga.

**GARRETT-EVANGELICAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY** Evanston, Illinois (1853- )

*The following institutions merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary:*

**Garrett Theological Seminary** Evanston, Illinois (1853- )  
1974, Garrett Theological Seminary and Evangelical Theological Seminary merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

*The following institutions merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary:*

**Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church**  
Evanston, Illinois (1853- )

1854, first building erected on the campus of Northwestern University

1855, became Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church

1934, Garrett Biblical Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Chicago Training School merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary

**Chicago Training School** Chicago, Illinois (1885-1934)

1934, Chicago Training School and Garrett Biblical Institute merged to become Garrett Theological Seminary

**Evangelical Theological Seminary** Naperville, Illinois (1871-1974)

1871, established as Union Biblical Institute (The Evangelical Association)

1909, became Evangelical Theological Seminary

1946, became an E.U.B. school

1974, Evangelical Theological Seminary and Garrett Theological Seminary merged to become Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary

**ILIFF SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Denver, Colorado (1892- )

1892, established as a school closely related to the University of Denver

1904, established as a separate institution

**METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL IN OHIO** Delaware, Ohio  
(1956- )  
1956, authorized by the General Conference  
1958, chartered  
1960, first instruction

**PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY** Dallas, Texas (1915- )  
1915, established as School of Theology of Southern Methodist University  
1946, became Perkins School of Theology

**ST. PAUL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Kansas City, Missouri (1899- )  
1899, established as Kansas City Training School by the Woman's Division of Home Missionary Study, Kansas City, Kan.  
1904, college was moved to Kansas City, Mo.; became Kansas City National Training School of Deaconesses and Missionaries  
1939, came under the control of the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Board of Missions  
1946, added a liberal arts curriculum to the already existing biblical studies and social work curriculum  
1954, became a co-educational institution  
1958, chartered as National Methodist Theological Seminary  
1963-64, last year of academic work  
1965, liberal arts program of National College discontinued; St. Paul School of Theology, a school authorized by the 1956 General Conference as a seminary of The Methodist Church, moved to the campus of National College  
1965, records of National College transferred to Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

**SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT** Claremont, California (1885- )  
1885, established as Maclay College of Theology (M.E.C.) as a part of the University of Southern California, San Fernando, Calif.  
1894, college was moved to the campus of U.S.C., Los Angeles, Calif.  
1922, Maclay College was integrated into U.S.C. where it functioned both as a graduate department and a professional school  
1940, reorganized as the School of Religion of U.S.C.

1952, U.S.C. severed ties with The Methodist Church; efforts were made to continue the school of theology at the university  
 1956, the School of Religion withdrew from U.S.C. to become an independent corporation; became related to the Southern Calif.-Arizona Annual Conference (The Methodist Church)  
 1957, college was moved to Claremont, Calif.; became School of Theology at Claremont, affiliated with Claremont Graduate School  
 Presently the school is "multi-denominational"; its close ties are with The United Methodist Church, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the United Church of Christ

**UNITED THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**      Dayton, Ohio (1871- )

*The following institutions merged to become United Theological Seminary:*

**Bonebrake Theological Seminary**      Dayton, Ohio (1871-1954)

1871, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ as Union Biblical Seminary  
 1919, became Bonebrake Theological Seminary  
 1946, became an E.U.B. school  
 1954, Bonebrake Theological Seminary and Evangelical School of Theology merged to become United Theological Seminary

**Evangelical School of Theology**      Reading, Pennsylvania (1895-1954)

1895, established as the Evangelical Correspondence Course of The Evangelical Association  
 1905, The Evangelical Assoc. introduced a department of theology in the curriculum of Schuylkill College, Reading, Penn.  
 1928, Schuylkill College and Albright College merged; the theology department of Schuylkill College was at that time separately organized as Evangelical School of Theology (see Albright College, page 36)  
 1946, became an E.U.B. school  
 1954, Evangelical School of Theology and Bonebrake Theological Seminary merged to become United Theological Seminary

**WESLEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY**      Washington, D.C. (1882- )

1882, established as Westminster Theological Seminary, Westminster, Md.; opened in connection with Western Maryland College (spon-

sored by the Maryland Conference of the Meth. Prot. Church); before the school opened it was determined by the trustees that a theological school was impractical within the Western Maryland College organization

1884, became an institution independent of Western Maryland College; became Westminster Theological School

1957, became Wesley Theological Seminary

1958, college was moved to Washington, D.C., to property given to the seminary by American University in 1953

## UNITED METHODIST ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**BOYLAN-HAVEN-MATHER ACADEMY** Camden, South Carolina  
(1887- )

Presently directed by the Board of Missions of the South Carolina Conference

**HARWOOD SCHOOL** Albuquerque, New Mexico (1887- )

1887, established as a mission institute, a school for Spanish-speaking girls by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

Presently a girl's school for many ethnic groups, under the sponsorship of the Rio Grande and the New Mexico Conferences; teachers are approved by the State Board of Education

**HOLDING INSTITUTE** Laredo, Texas (1883- )

1883, established as Laredo Seminary, an orphanage and school for Mexican children by the Rio Grande Conference

1886, boys admitted to the school on a military plan

1913, became Holding Institute

1915, military plan discontinued

1954, campus damaged by a flood; reorganized as a co-educational junior college and senior high school, under the sponsorship of the Division of National Missions

Presently classes are taught in English (as a "foreign language"); three-fourths of the students are Roman Catholic

TO GIVE THE KEY OF KNOWLEDGE

**KENTS HILL SCHOOL** Kents Hill, Maine (1824- )

1824, chartered as Maine Wesleyan Seminary

18 , became Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College

1910, reorganized as a secondary school; became Kents Hill School

Presently the school is a co-educational boarding school

**LYDIA PATTERSON INSTITUTE** El Paso, Texas (1913- )

1913, established as a school for Mexican boys; received support as a missionary project from the beginning

Presently the school is a co-educational intermediate school, a high school, a night school for adults, and has a preministerial department; under the sponsorship of the Rio Grande Conference, the National Division of the General Board of Missions, and the South Central Jurisdictional Conference

**THE McCURDY SCHOOLS** Espanola (Santa Cruz and Alcade), New Mexico (1912- )

1912, established by the Board of Missions

Presently related to the Board of Global Ministries; the McCurdy schools include many branches throughout New Mexico

**NAVAJO METHODIST MISSION SCHOOL** Farmington, New Mexico (1891- )

1891, projected by the Woman's Home Missionary Society

Presently sponsored by the New Mexico Conference

**THE PENNINGTON SCHOOL** Pennington, New Jersey (1838- )

1838, established as Methodist Episcopal Male Seminary

1839, became Pennington Seminary

1840, came under the sponsorship of the New Jersey Conference

1910, admission limited to boys

1912, became Pennington School for Boys

1942, became The Pennington School

**RANDOLPH-MACON ACADEMY** Front Royal, Virginia (1892- )

1892, established as a part of the Randolph-Macon system

1927, fire destroyed the original building

1933, another school merged with Randolph-Macon Academy

1953, began to operate under its own charter with its own board.  
Presently emphasizes college preparatory work

**RED BIRD SETTLEMENT SCHOOL**     Beverly, Kentucky (1919-     )

1919, established as Beverly Boarding School (United Evangelical Church)

1931, school composed of branches in three locations, offering secondary education in a boarding school setting

1970, approximately 80 missionaries on the school's staff

**SAGER-BROWN SCHOOL**     Baldwin, Louisiana (1844-     )

1844, established as a home for Negro children, on the property of Gilbert Academy (see Dillard University, page 45)

1921, day school opened under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society

1931, all grades above 7th were discontinued

1932, administration building destroyed by fire

1934, buildings damaged by a severe storm

1936, 8th grade curriculum reinstated

1938, Sager-Brown School became a junior high school with the addition of 9th grade work

**TILTON SCHOOL**     Tilton, New Hampshire (1845-     )

1845, established as New Hampshire Conference Seminary, a co-educational institution

1852, reorganized as a college

1859, became New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College

1903, college work discontinued; became Tilton Seminary

1923, became Tilton School

1939, admission limited to boys; became a boy's boarding and day school, emphasizing college preparatory work

**VASHTI SCHOOL**     Thomasville, Georgia (1903-     )

1903, established as Vashti School for Girls

19     , became Vashti School

Presently a secondary school sponsored by the National Division of the Board of Missions

**WYOMING SEMINARY** Kingston, Pennsylvania (1844- )

1844, established by the Oneida Annual Conference; the sole survivor of the four schools established by this conference

Presently the school is an outstanding preparatory school consisting of six divisions: College preparatory work, secretarial studies, music, summer school, elementary school, and the Payne-Pettebone Nursery and Kindergarten

## Histories of Institutions Formerly Related to The United Methodist Church and Still Operating

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Included in this chapter are chronological histories of those institutions currently operating which were formerly affiliated with The United Methodist Church or its forebear churches. Data in this chapter are believed to be reasonably complete and accurate, but may not reflect some events that have occurred since the time of the institutions' disaffiliation from The United Methodist Church.

### **ASBURY COLLEGE**      Wilmore, Kentucky (1890- )

1890, founded by members of the M.E.C., So.

1905, became an institution independent of the church when the property was transferred from the original owner to a self-perpetuating board of trustees

### **ATHENS STATE COLLEGE**      Athens, Alabama (1822- )

1822, established as Athens Female Academy, sponsored by the Tennessee Conference

1842, became an institution of higher learning; became Athens Female Institute of the Tennessee Annual Conference (M.E.C.)

1870, came under the sponsorship of the North Alabama Conference

1872, became Athens Female Institute

1889, became Athens Female College

1915, became Athens College for Young Women

1931, became Athens College, a co-educational institution

1974, board of trustees requested approval to become affiliated with the State of Alabama; transfer authorized by the North Alabama Conference

1975, became Athens State College, a state-supported institution

1976, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

### **AUBURN UNIVERSITY**      Auburn, Alabama (1856- )

1856, established as East Alabama Male College



1872. college was donated to the State of Alabama as a land-grant college; became Alabama Polytechnic Institute  
 1960. became Auburn University

**BEAVER COLLEGE** Glenside, Pennsylvania (1853- )  
 1853. established as Beaver Female Seminary, Beaver, Penn.  
 1872. became Beaver College and Musical Institute  
 1903. became Beaver College  
 1925. college was moved to Glenside, Penn.  
 1956. became affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

**BLINN COLLEGE** Brenham, Texas (1883- )  
 1883. established as Mission Institute by the North German Methodists  
 1889. became Blinn Memorial college; reorganized as an academy  
 1927. reorganized as a junior college  
 1934. became Blinn College  
 1934. financial and other difficulties caused the North Texas German Conference to lose interest in the college; became a municipal junior college

**CAZENOVIA COLLEGE** Cazenovia, New York (1823- )  
 1823. established as Cazenovia Seminary  
 18... became Seminary of the Genessee Conference  
 18... became Oneida Conference Seminary  
 1942. Conference disassociated with Cazenovia Seminary when the trustees wanted to begin junior college work without funds or accreditation  
 1943. reorganized as a junior college; became Cazenovia College

**CENTRAL COLLEGE** McPherson, Kansas (1884- )  
 1884. established as Orleans Seminary, Orleans, Neb.  
 1914. college was moved to McPherson, Kan.; became Central Academy and College  
 1959. became Central College; sold to the Free Methodist Church  
 1965. reorganized as a junior college

**CHADDOCK BOY'S SCHOOL** Quincy, Illinois (1853- )  
 1853. established as Quincy English and German College  
 1854. came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1869, became Quincy College  
 1874, became Johnson College  
 1878, became Chaddock College  
 1900, became Chaddock Boy's School  
 Presently operates as a preparatory school

NOTE: Although the dates given here show some inconsistency, this institution could perhaps be the Chaddock College that merged to become part of what is now Illinois Wesleyan University. (See Illinois Wesleyan University, page 52)

**GOUCHER COLLEGE** Baltimore, Maryland (1885- )

1885, established as Woman's College of Baltimore City (M.E.C.)  
 1890, became Woman's College of Baltimore  
 1910, became Goucher College  
 1920, charter amended to make the institution a nondenominational college; however, the requirement that 9 of the trustees were to be Methodist was maintained

**KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY** Manhattan, Kansas (1858- )

1858, established as Bluemont Central College by individuals of the M.E.C.  
 1863, became Kansas State Agricultural College, a land-grant college; institution was later turned over to the State of Kansas, at which time it became Kansas State University

**LANDER COLLEGE** Greenwood, South Carolina (1872- )

1872, established as Williamston Female College, Williamston, S.C.  
 1904, college was moved to Greenwood, S.C.; became Lander College  
 1906, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference (M.E.C., So.)  
 1948, college was deeded to Greenwood County Education Commission; became a state-supported college

**LASELL JUNIOR COLLEGE** Newton, Massachusetts (1851- )

1851, established as Lasell Seminary, a school for women, Auburndale, Mass.  
 1875, pioneered in offering home economics as a college course  
 19 , became Lasell Junior College, a nondenominational two-year college for women  
 1975, college was moved to Newton, Mass.

**MANCHESTER COLLEGE** North Manchester, Indiana (1860- )  
 1860, established as Roanoke Classical Seminary, Roanoke, Ind. (M.E.C.)  
 1890, college was moved to North Manchester, Ind.; became Manchester College and Bible School (also known as North Manchester College)  
 1895, college purchased by the Church of the Brethren  
 1902, became Manchester College

**MARSHALL UNIVERSITY** Huntington, West Virginia (1837- )  
 1837, established as Marshall Academy, Guyandotte, Va.  
 1838, chartered; came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; college was moved to Huntington, W. Va.  
 1854, reorganized as a college  
 1867, reorganized as a normal school; property transferred to the State of West Virginia  
 1920, became Marshall State Teacher's College  
 1924, reorganized as a liberal arts college; became Marshall University

**MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY** Baltimore, Maryland (1867- )  
*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1937, became Morgan State College; transferred to the State of Maryland  
 1975, became Morgan State University

*The following institutions merged to become Morgan College:*

**Morgan College** Baltimore, Maryland (1867- )  
 1867, chartered as Centenary Biblical Institute, a college for blacks  
 1890, became Morgan College  
 1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

**Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute** Lynchburg, Virginia (1892-1917)  
 1917, Virginia Collegiate and Industrial Institute became a branch of Morgan College

**MORRIS HARVEY COLLEGE** Charlestown, West Virginia (1888- )  
 1888, established as Barboursville Seminary, Barboursville, W. Va., under the sponsorship of the West Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.)

- 1889, became Morris Harvey College
- 1939, college was moved to Charlestown, W.Va., in attempt to relieve financial difficulties
- 1941, became a nondenominational liberal arts college; West Virginia Conference then devoted full support to West Virginia Wesleyan College (see page 73)

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY**      Evanstown, Illinois (1851-      )

- 1851, chartered
- 1855, first instruction
- 1867, became North-Western University
- 1867, became Northwestern University
- 1972, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a non-denominational university
- 1974, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

**PORT ARTHUR COLLEGE**      Port Arthur, Texas (1908-      )

- 1908, established as Port Arthur Collegiate Institute, a vocational school, by the Gulf Conference (M.E.C., So.)
- 1975, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church and merged with LaMar University, Beaumont, Tex.

**SNEAD STATE JUNIOR COLLEGE**      Boaz, Alabama (1899-      )

- 1899, established as Boaz Academy, a mission school (M.E.C.)
- 1960, became The John H. Snead Seminary
- 1935, high school curriculum added as Snead Academy; seminary re-organized as Snead Junior College, discontinuing all seminary work
- 1940, Snead Academy discontinued
- 1967, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became Snead State Junior College

**SPRING ARBOR COLLEGE**      Spring Arbor, Michigan (1873-      )

- 1873, established as Spring Arbor Seminary (M.E.C.)
- Presently controlled by the Free Methodist Church as a four-year liberal arts college

**SULLINS COLLEGE**      Bristol, Virginia (1870-      )

- 1870, established as Sullins Southern Methodist College
- 1876, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1917, became a nondenominational junior college; became Sullins College

**TAYLOR UNIVERSITY** Upland, Indiana (1846- )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1900, disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

*The following institutions merged to become Taylor University:*

**Taylor University** Upland, Indiana (1846- )

1846, school proposed by the North Indiana Conference

1847, established by the Local Preachers' Association of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)

1890-1891, Taylor University purchased and merged with Fort Wayne College

**Fort Wayne College** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1855-1891)

1891, Fort Wayne College was purchased by and merged with Taylor University; Taylor closed Fort Wayne College and took all moveable assets to the Upland, Ind., campus

*The following institutions merged to become Fort Wayne College:*

**Fort Wayne Female College** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1846-1855)

1846, established as a school for women because Indiana Asbury University at that time admitted only men

1855, Fort Wayne Female College and Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute merged to become Fort Wayne College

**Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute** Fort Wayne, Indiana (1851-1855)

1855, Fort Wayne Collegiate Institute and Fort Wayne Female College merged to become Fort Wayne College

**TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY** Lexington, Kentucky (1780- )

1780, established by the legislature, State of Kentucky; chartered under Presbyterian control

1800-1865, controlled at various times by the Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church, Episcopalian Church, M.E.C., So.

1842, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1846. General Conference action held school under jurisdiction of the General Conference  
 1865. became permanently affiliated with the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

**UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY** San Diego, California (1952- )

1952. established as Balboa University  
 1956. came under sponsorship of the Southern California-Arizona Conference (The Meth. Church); became California Western University  
 1966. became United States International University  
 1971. disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church; became a non-denominational institution

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND/EASTERN SHORE** Princess Anne, Maryland (1886- )

1886. established as Princess Anne Academy  
 1939. became a branch of Maryland State College  
 1970. became University of Maryland/Eastern Shore

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH ALABAMA** Florence, Alabama (1830- )

1830. established as LaGrange College, LaGrange, Ala.  
 1853. president, most of the faculty, and the student body moved to Florence, Ala., to establish a second LaGrange College  
 1855. the Florence school became Wesleyan University  
 1860's. Wesleyan University temporarily closed during the Civil War  
 1863. original LaGrange College destroyed by Federal troops during the Civil War  
 1872. M.E.C., So., donated Wesleyan University to the State of Alabama; became State Normal School  
 1874. became a co-educational institution  
 1929. became State Teachers College  
 1957. became Florence State College  
 1967. control of the school changed from the State Board of Education to a separate board of trustees  
 1968. became Florence State University  
 1974. became University of North Alabama

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, WESLEY CENTER OF RELIGION**

- Grand Forks, North Dakota (1892- )  
 1892. established as Red River Valley University, Wahpeton, N.D.

- 1906. college was moved to Grand Forks, N.D.; became Wesley College
- 1911. became affiliated with University of North Dakota
- 1955. Wesley College discontinued all college work except for speech, music, and religion courses
- 1965. became Wesley Center of Religion of the University of North Dakota

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**      Los Angeles, California  
(1880- )

- 1880. established by the M.E.C.
- 1928. Southern California-Arizona Conference approved a plan to elect trustees without respect to Methodist membership
- 1952. charter amended, deleting any reference to The Methodist Church; institution severed relations with The Methodist Church
- 1957. disaffiliated from The Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

**UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE-CHATTANOOGA**      Chattanooga, Tennessee (1866- )

- 1866. established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.) as a branch of Grant Memorial University, Athens, Tenn.
- 1869. the Chattanooga and Athens branches merged as one institution, continued as Grant Memorial University
- 1892. became U. S. Grant University
- 1907. became University of Chattanooga
- 1908. Freedman's Aid Society transferred property to a self-perpetuating board of trustees with the restriction that two-thirds of the trustees be Methodists
- 1935. restriction on board membership removed
- 1969. university sold to the State of Tennessee; became University of Tennessee-Chattanooga

**UPPER IOWA COLLEGE**      Fayette, Iowa (1855- )

- 1834. interest shown by local citizen to establish college
- 1855. Upper Iowa College established
- 1857. first instruction
- 1860. chartered
- 1928. became a nondenominational institution because of financial difficulties caused by the Depression

**VALDOSTA STATE COLLEGE** Valdosta, Georgia (1928- )  
 1928, established as Emory Junior College, formed as a division of Emory University  
 1929, assets of Sparks College at its closing, were given over to Emory Junior College  
 1942, closed during World War II  
 1954, college sold to the State of Georgia; reopened as Valdosta State College

**VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY** Valparaiso, Indiana (1850- )  
 1850, established as Valparaiso Male and Female College  
 1858, became Valparaiso College  
 1871, Northwest Indiana Conference dropped its sponsorship of the college because it could no longer compete with state-supported colleges  
 1900, became Valparaiso University  
 Presently an institution of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod

**VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY** Nashville, Tennessee (1872- )  
*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1914, became a nondenominational institution

The following institutions merged to become Vanderbilt University:

**Vanderbilt University** Nashville, Tennessee (1872- )  
 1872, established as Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South  
 1872, became Vanderbilt University  
 1875, first instruction  
 1907, Vanderbilt University and Marvin University School merged to become Vanderbilt University

**Marvin University School** Clinton, Tennessee (1885-1907)  
 1885, established as Marvin College, Hickman, Ky.  
 1899, college was moved to Clinton, Tenn.  
 1907, became Marvin University School  
 1907, Marvin University School and Vanderbilt University merged to become Vanderbilt University

**VERMONT COLLEGE** Montpelier, Vermont (1834- )  
 1834, established as Newbury Seminary, Newbury, Vt.



- 1865. college was moved to Montpelier, Vt.; became Vermont Methodist Seminary and Female College
- 1869. became Montpelier Seminary
- 1936. reorganized as a junior college; became Montpelier Seminary and Vermont Junior College
- 1940. became Vermont Junior College
- 1953. admission limited to women
- 1958. became Vermont College
- 1969. became affiliated with the Norwich University system (Northfield, Vt.)

**WEATHERFORD COLLEGE**      Weatherford, Texas (1865-      )

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

- 1913. came under the sponsorship of Central Texas Conference (M.E.C., So.)
- 1944. became a division of Southwestern University
- 1949. due to inability to secure adequate financial support. Southwestern University delegated Weatherford College properties to the Parker County, Tex., Junior College District to operate as a state-supported institution
- Presently operates as a state-supported junior college

*The following institutions merged to become Weatherford College:*

**Weatherford College**      Weatherford, Texas (1865-      )

- 1865. established as Weatherford Masonic Institute by the Masonic Lodge
- 1884. became Cleveland College
- 1863. Cleveland College was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College.

**Granbury College**      Granbury, Texas (1873-1899)

- 1873. established as a district high school
- 1875?, became Granbury College
- 1889. college was moved to Weatherford, Tex., and merged with Cleveland College to become Weatherford College
- 1904. reorganized as a university training school of Southwestern University

**WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY** Middletown, Connecticut (1830- )

1830. established as a preparatory school by the New York and New England Conferences (M.E.C.) following an 1820 General Conference directive

1831. granted a university charter; became Wesleyan University

1870. rechartered, with the requirement that the majority of the administrators be Methodists

1872. became a co-educational institution

1875. received state aid to establish an agricultural station

1907. restrictions of the 1870 charter removed; the new charter granted 12 northeastern conferences the right to elect one trustee each to the board

1912. admission limited to men

1937. 1907 charter restriction discontinued

1956. became a nondenominational institution

1968. became a co-educational institution again

Presently controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees; claims only an historical connection to The United Methodist Church

**WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE** Westminster, Maryland (1867- )

1866. Conference took action to establish Western Maryland College

1867. first instruction

1870's. institution received state subsidies to provide for the education of teachers, ministerial students, and sons of ministers

1974. disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church

1976. disaffiliated from The United Methodist Church by action of the University Senate

Presently a nondenominational institution

**WHITWORTH COLLEGE** Brookhaven, Mississippi (1858- )

1858. established as Whitworth Female College

1910. became Whitworth College

1926. reorganized as a junior college

1938. no longer sponsored as a Methodist institution by action of the Mississippi Conference

**WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY** Wilberforce, Ohio (1847- )

*The following institutions merged to become Wilberforce University:*

**Union Seminary** Columbus, Ohio (1847-1863)

1861. temporarily closed during the Civil War

1863. Union Seminary discontinued; assets merged with Wilberforce University

**Wilberforce University** Wilberforce, Ohio (1856- )

1856. established by the Cincinnati Conference (M.E.C.)

1861. temporarily closed during the Civil War

1863. Wilberforce University and Union Seminary merged when Union Seminary was discontinued; A.M.E. Church purchased Wilberforce University

**WILBRAHAM ACADEMY** Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1815- )

1815. plans laid for founding an institution

1817. established in New Market, N.H.

1824. college was moved to Wilbraham, Mass.; became Wilbraham Academy

1969-1970, sponsorship by The United Methodist Church ceased; became a nondenominational institution

## Histories of Institutions Once Related to the United Methodist Church and No Longer Operating

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This chapter includes the chronological histories for all of the institutions, now closed, which were once related to The United Methodist Church or its forebears. Data for the closed institutions listed here are understandably less complete than those in other chapters. Many of the institutions listed in this section existed for such a brief time that records are scant or nonexistent. Especially inadequate are data about the mission schools established to meet the needs of the Indians. Nevertheless, these data do represent an accumulation of the best data for National Commission staff research.

**ABERDEEN FEMALE COLLEGE**      Aberdeen, Mississippi (1867-      )

**ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**      Alameda, California (1860-1863)

**ALEDO SEMINARY**      ?      (1856-1859)

1856, attempt by the M.E.C. to establish this institution

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for a few years following 1856, but was not in existence after 1859.

**ALGONA COLLEGE**      Algona, Iowa (1872-1880)

NOTE: Another institution, Algona Seminary, also a church-supported institution and located in Algona, Iowa, closed in 1880. This may be the same institution as Algona College.

**ALLEN HIGH SCHOOL**      Asheville, North Carolina (1887-1974)

1887, established as an elementary school by the Woman's Home Missionary Society (M.E.C.)

1924, reorganized as a four-year high school

**ALVAN DREW SCHOOL**      Pine Ridge, Kentucky (1920?-1947)

**AMENIA SEMINARY**      Amenia, New York (1835-1874)

**ANDREW FEMALE COLLEGE**     Huntsville, Texas (1853-     )

**ANDREWS COLLEGE**     Trenton, Tennessee (     -1871)  
1852, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

**ANDREWS INSTITUTE**     Andrews, Alabama (1867-     )

**ANNAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**     ?     (1860?-     )

**ARCADIA COLLEGE**     Arcadia, Missouri (1847-     )  
1847, established as a high school  
1864, purchased by the M.E.C.

**ARKADELPHIA FEMALE COLLEGE**     Arkadelphia, Arkansas (1860-  
1861)  
1860, came under the sponsorship of the Wichita Conference (M.E.C.,  
So.)  
1863, college destroyed during the Civil War

**ARKANSAS FEMALE COLLEGE**     Little Rock, Arkansas (1872     )  
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**ASBURY COLLEGE**     Baltimore, Maryland (1816-1820)  
1819, due to financial difficulties, the M.E.C. disaffiliated itself from  
responsibility for the college

**ASBURY FEMALE INSTITUTE**     Greencastle, Indiana (1858-1862)  
NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present DePauw University.

**ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL**     Fort Mitchell, Missouri (1823-  
1830)

**ASBURY SEMINARY**     Chagrin Falls, Ohio (1851-1862)

**ASHEVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE**     Asheville, North Carolina (1842-  
1842)  
1842, established as Western Carolina Female College  
1851, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.,  
So.)  
1860, became Asheville Female College

**ASHLAND COLLEGE AND NORMAL SCHOOL**     Ashland, Oregon  
(1879-     )  
1883-1885, received financial support from the State of Oregon

**ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Ashland, New York (1858-1861)

**ATTICA ACADEMY** Attica, Indiana (1861-1862)

**AUGUSTA COLLEGE** Augusta, Kentucky (1798-1849)

1798, established as Bracken Academy, a short-lived institution  
1822, the Ohio and Kentucky Conferences joined in founding Augusta College

1844, sponsorship by the conferences ceased when the Kentucky Conference attempted to sponsor Transylvania University

1847, attempt made to reopen Augusta College

1849, college closed when the Ohio Conference began to support Ohio University (see Ohio Wesleyan University, page 60)

**AUGUSTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Augusta, Kentucky (1882-1887)

**AUSTIN FEMALE COLLEGE** Austin, Texas (1873- )

1873, established by the M.E.C., So.

1874, chartered

**BAKERSFIELD SEMINARY** Bakersfield, Vermont (1844-1862)

**BALTIMORE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Baltimore, Maryland (1845- )

1845, established as the Institute of Literature and Science

1854, became Baltimore Collegiate Institute

**BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE** Baltimore, Maryland (1851-1883)

**BARDSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY** Bardstown, Kentucky (1845- )

1854, sponsorship by the M.E.C. may have ended in this year

**BASCOM FEMALE SEMINARY** Grenada District, Mississippi (1858-1862)

**BATTLEGROUND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Battleground, Indiana (1858-1876)

1858, established by the M.E.C.

**BAXTER SEMINARY** Baxter, Tennessee (1910-1959)

1959, sponsorship by The Methodist Church ceased

Physical plant is presently used as a public high school by Board of Education, Putnam County, Tenn.

**BEAVER FEMALE COLLEGE** Beaver, Pennsylvania (1873-1890)  
1890, school closed when the State of Pennsylvania cut its appropriations to the institution

**BELLE PLAIN COLLEGE** Abilene, Texas (1881-1888)  
1888, school closed because of the effects of a severe drought

**BELLEVUE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Caledonia, Missouri (1867- )  
1867, came under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference when the conference acted to become involved in higher education  
1893, disaffiliated from the M.E.C. when the Missouri Conference accepted the sponsorship of Marvin College (which later merged to become Central Methodist College; see page 42)

**BELLEVUE FEMALE COLLEGE** Collierville, Tennessee (1872-1882)

**BELLE-VUE FEMALE SEMINARY** Bordentown, New Jersey (1846- )

**BENNETT SEMINARY** Greensboro, North Carolina (1873- )

NOTE: This institution could have been related to the current Bennett College (see page 38).

**BEREA SEMINARY** Berea, Ohio (1840-1846)

**BETHEL ACADEMY** Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1804)

**BIG SANDY ACADEMY** Paris, Tennessee (?) (1882-1883)

**BLACKSTONE COLLEGE** Blackstone, Virginia (1894-1944)  
1894, established as Blackstone Female Institute (M.E.C., So.)  
189 , became Blackstone College for Girls  
1900, became Blackstone College  
1939, reorganized as a junior college for women  
1944, college closed; the Virginia Conference still owns the property

**BLAIRSTOWN SEMINARY** Blairstown, Iowa (1863- )

**BLANDINSVILLE SEMINARY** Blandinsville, Illinois (1853-1855)  
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)  
1855, school closed because of financial difficulties

**BLOOMFIELD MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE** Bloomfield, Indiana  
(1853-1860)

**BLOOMINGTON SEMINARY** Bloomington, Indiana (1860- )

**BLUE MOUNTAIN UNIVERSITY** LaGrande, Oregon (1876- )

**BLUFFTON COLLEGE** Bluffton, Indiana (1846- )  
1846. came under the sponsorship of the Miami and St. Joseph Conferences (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for only a few years following 1846.

**BOLIVAR DISTRICT SCHOOL** Purdy, Tennessee (1881-1882)

**BOLTON COLLEGE** Bolton, Tennessee (1902- )

**BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE** Bordentown, New Jersey (1851-1883)

**BOURBON FEMALE COLLEGE** Paris, Kentucky (18? - )  
18 . established by the M.E.C.. So.

**BOURBON SEMINARY** Bourbon, Indiana (1861- )  
1861. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ  
1865-1870. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**BOWLING GREEN SEMINARY** Bowling Green, Virginia (1867-1912)

**BRIMFIELD SEMINARY** Brimfield, Illinois (1856-1857)  
1856. came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference (M.E.C.)

**BRONSON INSTITUTE** Point Bluff, Wisconsin (1856-1863)

**BROOKVILLE COLLEGE** Brookville, Indiana (1852-1860)

**BROWN SEMINARY** Leicester, North Carolina (1881- )

**BROWNVILLE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS** ? (1900- )

**BUCKINGHAM FEMALE COLLEGE** Buckingham, Virginia (1835-1860's)

1835. established as Buckingham Female Institute

1840. became Buckingham Female College



1845, school was sold to private owners but maintained its relationship with the Virginia Conference

1860's, college closed at the beginning of the Civil War

**BYHALIA FEMALE INSTITUTE** Byhalia, Mississippi (1856-1869)

**CAMPBELL COLLEGE** ? , Mississippi (1890-1964)

**CANDLER FEMALE COLLEGE** Camden, Arkansas (18? - )

18 , established by the M.E.C., So.

**CANTON SEMINARY** Canton, Missouri ( -1861)

1861, sponsorship by M.E.C., So., ceased

1887, institution came under control of the State of Missouri

**CARLETON COLLEGE** Farmington, Ohio (1854-1924)

1854, established as Carleton Institute

1879, became Carleton College

**CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY** ? (1839- )

**CAROLINA COLLEGE** Maxton, North Carolina (1906- )

1906, chartered by the M.E.C., So.

1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**CARRIER SEMINARY** Clarion, Pennsylvania (1871- )

**CASSVILLE SEMINARY** ? , Maryland ( - )

**CEDAR BLUFF FEMALE COLLEGE** Woodburn, Kentucky (1864-1885)

1864, established by the M.E.C., So.

**CEDAR HILL SEMINARY** Mount Joy, Pennsylvania (1874- )

1874, established by The Evangelical Association

**CENTENARY COLLEGE** Jackson, Alabama (1824-1845)

**CENTENARY COLLEGE** Cleveland, Tennessee (1883- )

1883, established by the M.E.C.; also known as Centenary College Conservatory

1924, came under sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)

1928, leased as a nondenominational institution to a private citizen

1937, college sold to another denomination

**CENTENARY COLLEGE** Hannibal, Missouri (1884-1913)

- 1884, established as Centenary High School at the closing of Palmyra Female Seminary (see page 124)
- 1893, became Centenary College
- 1898, reorganized as an academy

**CENTENARY INSTITUTE** Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

- 1886, ceased to exist except as a local school
- 1888, decision by the trustees not to establish a college, using the physical facilities of Centenary Institute
- 1890, became Alabama Methodist Orphanage
- 1911, orphanage was moved to Selma, Ala.; became Methodist Children's Home
- Presently operated as an orphanage

*The following institutions merged to become Centenary Institute:*

**Valley Creek Academy** Summerfield, Alabama (1829-1846)

- 1846, Valley Creek Academy and Centenary Institute merged to become Centenary Institute

**Centenary Institute** Summerfield, Alabama (1839-1890)

- 1841, chartered
- 1846, Centenary Institute and Valley Creek Academy merged to become Centenary Institute

**CENTER COLLEGE** Springfield, Ohio (1835-1838)**CENTRAL ACADEMY** Springfield, Illinois (1854- )

- 1854, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**CENTRAL ALABAMA ACADEMY** Birmingham, Alabama (1866-1923)

- 1866, established as Rust Institute, Huntsville, Ala.
- 1890, became Central Alabama Academy
- 1904, academy was moved to Birmingham, Ala.
- 1923, campus destroyed by fire; college closed

**CENTRAL COLLEGE** Sulphur Springs, Texas (1883-1893)

- 1883, established by the North Texas Conference (M.E.C.)

**CENTRAL FEMALE COLLEGE** Indianapolis, Indiana (1850- )

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE**      Bloomington, Illinois (1853-1856)

1853, came under partial sponsorship of the M.E.C.; institution owned by private citizens

**CENTRAL OHIO CONFERENCE SEMINARY**      Maumee City, Ohio (1861-1872)

**CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE**      Blooming Grove, Texas (1899- )

1899, established as University Training School

1909, reorganized as a four-year college; became Central Texas College

1910-1911, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**CENTRAL WESLEYAN COLLEGE**      Warrenton, Missouri (1854-1941)

1854, established as an academy under German-American Methodist sponsorship, Quincy, Ill.

1864, college was moved to Warrenton, Mo.; became the Western Orphan Asylum and Educational Institute

1870, chartered as Central Wesleyan College, under sponsorship of the Southwest German Conference (M.E.C.)

1909, seminary department of Mount Pleasant German College was transferred to Central Wesleyan College

1926, the St. Louis German and West German Conferences were dissolved and the German character of Central Wesleyan College was lost; college became the responsibility of English-speaking Methodism, which had other colleges to support

1941, college closed; buildings and funds reverted to the Orphan's Home, which subsequently merged with the Methodist Children's Home, St. Louis, Mo.

*The following institution affiliated with Central Wesleyan College:*

**Mount Pleasant German College**      Mount Pleasant, Iowa (1873-1909)

1873, originally located in Quincy, Ill.

1873, college was moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; briefly affiliated with Iowa Wesleyan College (see page 52)

1909, affiliation with Iowa Wesleyan College was dissolved; German College closed; seminary department was transferred to Central Wesleyan College

**CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE AND FEMALE COLLEGE**      Randolph, New York (1850- )

**CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE** Chappell Hill, Texas (1850-

)  
1850. established as Chappell Hill Institute  
1852. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; became Chappell Hill  
Female College  
1912. church affiliation thought to have ceased

**CHARLESTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Charleston, West Virginia (18? -

)  
1877. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C. So.

**CHARLOTTE BOARDING ACADEMY** Charlotte, New York (1852-  
1861)**CHARLOTTEVILLE SEMINARY** Charlotteville, New York (1830's-

)  
1830's. established as a secondary school

**CHEROKEE JUNIOR COLLEGE** ? , Texas (1912- )

1912. established as West Texas Normal and Business College under  
the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; thought to be a separate institution  
within Southern Methodist University  
1920. became affiliated with Southwestern University

**CHILLICOTHE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** Humphreys, Missouri  
(1892-1900)**CHURCHILL INSTITUTE** New Canaan, Connecticut (1854-1862)**CINCINNATI WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Cincinnati, Ohio (1842- )**CLARKSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY** Clarksville, Tennessee (18? -

)  
1853. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
1907. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**CLARY ACADEMY** Fordyce, Arkansas (1870's- )

1870's. school was forced to close when the public high schools be-  
came prevalent

**CLAVERACK AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE** Claverack, New  
York (1831- )

1831. established as Claverack Academy, the successor institution of  
Washington Seminary (1779. see page 133)

1854, became Claverack and Hudson River Institute

**COKESBURY COLLEGE** Baltimore, Maryland (1784-1796)

1784, established in Abingdon, Md., as the first college after the founding of American Methodism

1795, college was moved to Baltimore, Md.; destroyed by fire

1796, reopened after being rebuilt

1796, destroyed by fire a second time; school closed

**COKESBURY HIGH SCHOOL** Cokesbury, South Carolina (1836-1845)

**COKESBURY INSTITUTE** Abbeville County, South Carolina (1834-1918)

1834, established as Dougherty Manual Labor School

1835, came under the sponsorship of the South Carolina Conference; became Cokesbury Institute

1918, physical plant sold to Greenwood County for use as a public high school

**COKESBURY SCHOOL** Surrey County, North Carolina (1790-1799)

**COLLEGE OF EMPORIA** Emporia, Kansas (1882-1974)

1974, under Presbyterian sponsorship at its closing

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE IN WESTMINSTER** Westminster, Maryland (1861- )

**COLLINGSWORTH MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL FOR BOYS** Talbotton, Georgia (1871- )

**COLUMBIA COLLEGE** Pendleton, Oregon (18? - )

18? , established by the M.E.C., So.

**COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE** Columbia, Tennessee (1845- )

1845, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**COLUMBIA INSTITUTE** Waitsburg, Washington (188?- )

188?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**COLUMBIA JUNIOR COLLEGE** Milton, Oregon (1899- )

1899, established as Columbia College

1908, became Columbia Junior College

1926, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**CONFERENCE SEMINARY** Bethany, Pennsylvania (1856-1861)

**COOLVILLE SEMINARY** Coolville, Ohio (1861-1866)

**CORINTH FEMALE COLLEGE** Corinth, Mississippi (1873- )

**CORONAL INSTITUTE** San Marcos, Texas (1879-1918)

1875, chartered

1918, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**CORVALLIS COLLEGE** Corvallis, Oregon (ca. 1859- )

ca. 1859, established by the M.E.C., So.

1865, chartered

1885, became a state-supported institution

**COTTAGE HILL COLLEGE** York, Pennsylvania (1856-1862)

**COTTAGE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY** York, Pennsylvania (1868- )

1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**COTTEY COLLEGE** Nevada, Missouri (1884- )

1887, chartered

1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE** Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania  
(1852-1884)

**DALLAS FEMALE COLLEGE** Dallas, Texas (1866-1884)

1871, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**DALTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Dalton, Georgia (1872- )

1873, chartered; sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began

**DANVILLE ACADEMY** Danville, Indiana (1858- )

1858-1860, came under the sponsorship of the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)

NOTE: A later institution, Danville, Indiana, Normal College, may have been a continuation of Danville Academy.

**DANVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES** Danville, Virginia (1856-

1856. established as Danville Female College; came under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Conference (M.E.C.. So.)

1858. came under the sponsorship of the Virginia Conference

18 . became Danville College for Young Ladies

**DANVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY** Danville, Missouri (1835-1864)**DANVILLE SEMINARY** Danville, Illinois (1851-1861)

18 . came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)

1861. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the later Danville Wesleyan Seminary (1884).

**DANVILLE SEMINARY** Danville, New York (1858-1866)**DANVILLE WESLEYAN SEMINARY** Danville, Illinois (1884-1886)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the earlier Danville Seminary (1851).

**DAYTON ACADEMY** Dayton, Indiana (1867-1870)

1870. sponsorship by the Northeast Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) ceased

**DEARBORN COLLEGE** Lawrenceburg, Indiana (1836-1839)

1836. established by the Meth. Prot. Church

1839. destroyed by fire: never rebuilt

**DePAUW COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES** New Albany, Indiana 1852- )

1852. established as Indiana Asbury Female College

1860's. purchased from the M.E.C. by private owners

1866. property repurchased by the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.): became DePauw College for Young Ladies

NOTE: This institution may have become a part of the present DePauw University.

**DICKERSON SEMINARY** ? , South Carolina (1880- )**DOVER ACADEMY** Dover, Illinois (1879- )

1879. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**DRESDEN DISTRICT SCHOOL** Dresden, Tennessee (1878-1882)

**DREW SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE** Madison, New Jersey  
(1867- )

**DREW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN** Carmel, New York (1849-1951)

1849. established as Raymond Collegiate Institute, a college preparatory school for girls

1851. became Drew Seminary for Young Women

**DUBLIN SCHOOL** Dublin, Indiana (1847- )

1847. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Washington School

NOTE: This institution possibly operated for only a few years following 1847.

**DYERSBURG DISTRICT SCHOOL** Munford, Tennessee (1882-1914)

**EAST ALABAMA FEMALE INSTITUTE** Talladega, Alabama (1852-1858)

1854. came under the sponsorship of the East Alabama Conference

1858. school was turned over to the State of Alabama as a school for the deaf, mute, and blind

**EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY** Bucksport, Maine (1850-1939)

**EAST MISSISSIPPI FEMALE COLLEGE** Meridian, Mississippi (1869-1903)

1872. chartered; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**EAST TENNESSEE CONFERENCE SEMINARY** Ovid, New York (1866- )

**EAST TENNESSEE FEMALE INSTITUTE** Knoxville, Tennessee (18? - )

1845. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1850. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**EAU CLAIRE WESLEYAN SEMINARY** Eau Claire, Wisconsin (1861-1866)

**EBENEZER ACADEMY** Brunswick County, Virginia (1784-1846)

1800. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**EBENEZER MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** Jacksonville, Illinois (1835-1839)



**EDWARD McGEHEE COLLEGE** Woodville, Mississippi (1843-1912)  
 1843, established as Woodville Academy; under the sponsorship of  
 the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C.)  
 1890, became Edward McGehee College  
 1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**EDWARDS ACADEMY** Greeneville, Tennessee (1877- )  
 1877, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also  
 known as Edwards Collegiate Institute  
 1881, school was moved to White Plains, Tenn.  
 1908, school was moved to Greeneville, Tenn.

**ELIZABETH ACADEMY** Washington, Mississippi (1818-1843)  
 1819, chartered

**ELLIJAY SEMINARY** Ellijay, Georgia (1874- )

**ELROY INSTITUTE** Elroy, Wisconsin (1874-1897)  
 1874, established as a seminary (Church of the United Brethren in  
 Christ)

**EMORY ACADEMY** Emory Homes County, Mississippi (1839-1845)

**EMORY FEMALE COLLEGE** Carlisle, Pennsylvania (1860-1866)

**ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL** ? (1854-  
 )  
 1854, possibly located in Washington, D.C.

NOTE: May have become Metropolitan Collegiate Institute of Washington, D.C.

**EPISCOPAL METHODIST COLLEGE** Lewiston, Illinois (1873- )  
 1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**EPWORTH SEMINARY** Epworth, Iowa (1856- )  
 1857, first instruction  
 1864, came under the sponsorship of the Presbyterian Church  
 1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**ERIE SEMINARY** Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania (1883-1884)  
 1883, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**EVANSVILLE SEMINARY** Evansville, Wisconsin (1856-1868)

- EVERGREEN SEMINARY**      Seven Mile, Ohio (1851- )  
1851, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
- FAIRBURG COLLEGE**      Fairburg, Nebraska (187?- )  
187?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ
- FAIRFIELD SEMINARY**      Fairfield, Texas (1861- )
- FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE**      Fairmount, Georgia (1894- )  
1894, established as Fairmount High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.  
1897, became Fairmount College  
1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased
- FAIRMOUNT MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY**      Fairmount, Virginia  
(1861-1862)
- FALLEY SEMINARY**      Fulton, New York (1836-1868)
- FARMERS ACADEMY**      College Corner, Indiana (1855-1864)  
1860, came under the sponsorship of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.); this relationship lasted only a few years
- FARMVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE**      Farmville, Virginia (18? - )  
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
- FELICIANA FEMALE COLLEGE**      Jackson, Louisiana (18? - )  
1854, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.
- FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**      Santa Clare, Colorado (1854-1862)
- FILLMORE SEMINARY**      ? , Missouri (1850-1862)
- FITZGERALD TRAINING INSTITUTE**      Trenton, Tennessee (1907- )
- FLETCHER INSTITUTE**      Thomasville District, Georgia ( -1868)
- FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Flushing, New York (1851-18 )
- FOLSOM TRAINING SCHOOL**      Smithville, Oklahoma (1919-1933)  
1919, established by the Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) for the educational opportunities of underprivileged Indian and white children

**FOREST HOME SEMINARY** Hedland, Alaska (1883- )

**FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Fort Edward, New York  
(1854- )

**FORT PLAINS SEMINARY** Fort Plains, New York (1853-1872)

**FORT SMITH DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** Booneville, Arkansas  
(1870's)  
1877, forced out of existence when the public schools became prevalent

**FOSTORIA ACADEMY** Fostoria, Ohio (1879- )  
1879, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**FRANKFORT FEMALE COLLEGE** Frankfort, Kentucky (18? - )  
1851, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE** Holly Springs, Mississippi (1849-1865)

**FRANKLIN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS** Franklin, Kentucky  
(1890-1900)  
1890, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

**FREDERICKSBURG COLLEGE** Fredericksburg, Texas (1872- )  
1872, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**FULTON FEMALE ACADEMY** Fulton, Kentucky (1833- )  
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)  
for that year

**FULTON SEMINARY** Lewiston, Illinois (1855-1867)  
1855-1861, Rock River Conference (M.E.C.) appointed trustees to the  
seminary

**FUNK'S ACADEMY** ? , Pennsylvania (184?- )  
184?, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**FUNK SEMINARY** Louisville, Kentucky (1845- )  
1847, came under the sponsorship of the Louisville Conference  
(M.E.C.)

**GALLATIN FEMALE ACADEMY** Gallatin, Tennessee (1833- )  
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)  
for that year

**GEORGETOWN SEMINARY** Georgetown, Illinois (1844-1863)  
1844, came under the sponsorship of the Illinois Conference (M.E.C.)  
1846, college closed temporarily  
1851, college reopened

**GEORGIA METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE** Covington, Georgia  
(1851- )  
1851, established as Southern Female College  
1852-1882, college owned by the Masons  
1882, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.; became Georgia  
Methodist Female College

**GODFREY COLLEGE** Winston County, Alabama (1880-1893)

**GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE** Goldsboro, North Carolina (18? - )  
1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**GOVERNEUR WESLEYAN SEMINARY** Gouverneur, New York  
(1837-1868)

**GREENEVILLE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN**  
Greeneville, Kentucky (1864-1896)  
Also known as Greeneville Male and Female College

**GREENEVILLE LADIES COLLEGE** Greeneville, Kentucky (1850- )  
1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**GREENFIELD SEMINARY** Greenfield, Ohio (1851- )

**GREEN HILL SEMINARY** Green Hill, Indiana (1868- )  
1868, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ  
1889, sponsorship by the Wabash Conference ceased

**GREENSBURG SEMINARY** Greensburg, Ohio (1855- )  
1855, established by The Evangelical Association

**GRENADA FEMALE COLLEGE** Grenada, Mississippi (1851-1937)  
1851, established as The Yalobusha Baptist Female Institute

1875, became Grenada Female College  
 1882, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference  
 1932-1933, reorganized as a junior college  
 1937, college closed by action of the North Mississippi Conference

**GRIGGSVILLE ACADEMY** Griggsville, Illinois (1853-1854)  
 1853, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**GRIGGSVILLE SEMINARY** Griggsville, Illinois (1860- )

**GUYTON HIGH SCHOOL** Savannah District, Georgia (1888- )

**HALIFAX MALE ACADEMY** Brinkleyville, North Carolina (1853- )  
 1853, established as a boarding school under the auspices of The Meth.  
 Prot. Church

**HAMLIN UNIVERSITY PREPARATORY SCHOOL** Red Wing, Minnesota (1856-1869)

1869, suspended operations temporarily, but never reopened

NOTE: This institution probably operated as a preparatory school for the present Hamline University.

**HANNER HIGHLAND COLLEGE** McMinnville, Tennessee (1855- )

1855, established as Hanner High School; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1858, became Hanner Highland College

**HANNIBAL COLLEGE** Hannibal, Missouri (1869-1875)

**HARMONIA** Harmony, Indiana (1862-1871)

1862, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.) and operated by the Conference until 1871

**HARMONY COLLEGE** Perryville, Kentucky (18? - )

1866, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1870, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**HARRISONBURG SCHOOL** Rockingham, Virginia (1794- )

**HARTFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Hartford, Kansas (1863-1875)

**HAVEN NORMAL SCHOOL** Waynesboro, Georgia (1868-1915)

- HAVEN TEACHER'S COLLEGE** Meridian, Mississippi (1877-1928)  
1877. established as Meridian Academy  
1915, became Haven Academy (its name was changed when Haven Normal School, Waynesboro, Ga., closed)  
1926, became Haven Teacher's College
- HEDDING LITERARY INSTITUTE** Ashland, New York (1830's- )
- HEMPSTEAD SEMINARY** Hempstead, New York (1851-1863)
- HENDERSON MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE** Henderson, Tennessee (1885-1900)
- HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY** Henry, Illinois (1859-1861)  
1859, came under the sponsorship of the Peoria Conference, (M.E.C.)  
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
- HILLSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE** Hillsboro, Ohio (1854- )
- HOLSTON SEMINARY** Newmarket, Tennessee ( -1900)  
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
1855, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased
- HOMER COLLEGE** Homer, Louisiana (1855- )  
Temporarily supported by the Louisiana Conference
- HOUSTON SEMINARY** Houston, Texas (1882- )
- HUNTSVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE** Huntsville, Alabama (1851-1895)  
1852, chartered
- HUNTSVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL** Huntsville, Alabama (1869- )
- INDIANA FEMALE COLLEGE** Indianapolis, Indiana (1850-1867)
- INDIANA HIGH SCHOOL** Brookville, Indiana (1853- )
- INDIANAPOLIS FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Indianapolis, Indiana (1843- )
- INDUSTRIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL** Laurel, Maryland ( -1963)  
1963, merged with Bowie State College (Md.)

- IOWA CITY COLLEGE** Iowa City, Iowa (1842- )  
 1842, chartered  
 1844, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.; this relationship lasted only a few years
- IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE** Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania (1856-1860)
- IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE** Iuka, Mississippi (1867- )
- IVES SEMINARY** Antwerp, New York (1868- )
- JACKSON DISTRICT SCHOOL** Montezuma, Tennessee (1867-1901)
- JACKSON SEMINARY** ? , Arkansas (1886- )
- JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE** Jamestown, North Carolina (1859-1861)  
 1861, destroyed by fire
- JENNINGS SEMINARY** Aurora, Illinois (1857-1943)
- JOHNSON FEMALE COLLEGE** Union, West Virginia (18? - )  
 1877, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began
- JONESBURG MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY** Macon, Missouri (?) (1867-1869)
- JONESVILLE ACADEMY** Jonesville, New York (1839-1862)
- KANSAS METHODIST UNIVERSITY** Ottumwa, Kansas (1862-1873)
- KENTUCKY COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES** Pewee Valley, Kentucky (1880- )
- KEY WEST ACADEMY** Key West, Florida (1889-1900)
- KIDD-KEY COLLEGE** Sherman, Texas (1868-1935)  
 1863, established as North Texas Female College  
 1873, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
 1919, became Kidd-Key College: high school work added to the curriculum
- KIMBALL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Salem, Oregon (1906-1930)  
 1906, school operated in connection with Willamette University

1907, school became independent of Willamette University, with its own board of trustees; located on Willamette's campus

**KINGSLEY SEMINARY**      Bloomingdale, Tennessee (1877-      )

**KINGSWOOD COLLEGE**      Breckenridge County, Kentucky (1906-1920's)

**KIT CARSON SEMINARY**      Taos, New Mexico (ca. 1886-      )  
ca. 1886, established as a mission school

**LAFAYETTE FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Washington, D.C. (1860-      )  
Also known as Metropolitan Collegiate Institute

NOTE: May have developed from the English, Mathematical and Classical School (see page 108).

**LAFAYETTE SEMINARY**      Lafayette, Oregon (1889-1914)  
1889, established by The Evangelical Association  
1894, became the property of the United Evangelical Church  
1900, merged with La Creole Academy to become Dallas College, Dallas, Ore.

**LaGRANGE SEMINARY**      LaGrange, Georgia (1870-1915)  
1915, school closed; assets transferred to Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.  
(see page 43)

**LA MESA INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE**      La Mesa, New Mexico (18? -      )  
1891, sponsorship by the M.E.C. began

**LAMPTON SEMINARY**      ? , Mississippi (1890-1964)

**LaPORTE SEMINARY**      LaPorte, Indiana (1852-      )

**LAS VEGAS FEMALE SEMINARY**      Las Vegas, New Mexico (18? -      )  
18? , established as Las Vegas Female College  
1882, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., began  
1886, became Las Vegas Female Seminary

**LaVERT FEMALE COLLEGE**      Russellville, Kentucky (1867-      )

**LAWRENCEBURG COLLEGE**      Lawrenceburg, Tennessee (1904-      )  
1904, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ



**LEANDER-CLARK COLLEGE** Toledo, Iowa (1855-1919)

1855. established as Western College, Western. Iowa (Church of the United Brethren in Christ)

1881. college was moved to Toledo, Iowa

1906. became Leander-Clark College

1919. Leander-Clark College and Coe College (est. 1851. Cedar Rapids, Iowa) merged to become Coe College, under Presbyterian sponsorship; ceased being an institution of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**LEBANON FEMALE INSTITUTE** Lebanon, Illinois (1860- )**LEBANON SCHOOL** Lebanon, Indiana (188?- )

188?. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**LEE SEMINARY** ? , Florida (1872- )**LeVERT FEMALE COLLEGE** Talbotton, Georgia ( -1871)

1864. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So.. began

1864. school closed temporarily

1869. reopened

**LEWIS COLLEGE** Glasgow, Missouri (1866-1892)**LEXINGTON COLLEGIATE FEMALE INSTITUTE** Lexington, Kentucky (1844- )**LIMDEN HILL ACADEMY** New Carlisle, Ohio (1836- )**LITTLE ROCK UNIVERSITY** Little Rock, Arkansas (1882- )**LITTLETON COLLEGE** Littleton, North Carolina (1882-1919)

1882. chartered by the General Assembly of North Carolina as Central Institute for Young Ladies

1888. became Littleton Female College

1912. became Littleton College. with admission still limited to women

1915. fire destroyed the campus; college closed

**LOGAN COLLEGE** Russellville, Kentucky (1859-1931)

1859. established as Russellville Female College

1867. chartered as Logan Female College

1874. first instruction

19 became Logan College

1930. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So.. ceased

**LONOKE FEMALE COLLEGE** Martinsburg, West Virginia (18? - )

1875, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1878, sponsorship by the M.E.C. probably ceased that year

**LOUIS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Louistown, Idaho (1882- )

**LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE** Louisville, Kentucky (1853-1880)

**LYNCHBURG COLLEGE** Lynchburg, Virginia (1855-1861)

**LYNCHBURG FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Lynchburg, Virginia (1858-1861)

**LYNCHBURG MILITARY COLLEGE** Lynchburg, Virginia (1850- )

**MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** Clarence, Missouri (1888-1901)

**MACON DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** ? , Missouri ( -1875)

Also known as Bloomington Academy

**MADISON COLLEGE** Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1827-1832)

1827, the assets and buildings of a previous academy on this site were transferred to Madison College

1832, college closed; faculty and students were transferred to Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn.

**MADISON COLLEGE** ? , Mississippi (1837-1871)

*(History of institution prior to merger can be found under individual listings that follow.)*

1871, sponsorship by the Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

*The following institutions merged to become Madison College:*

**Madison College** ? , Mississippi (1837-1871)

1837, established as Union College

1842, Madison College and Sharon Female Academy merged to become Madison College

**Sharon Female College** Sharon, Mississippi (1842-1871)

1842, Sharon Female College and Madison College merged to become Madison College

**MADISONVILLE COLLEGE**      Madisonville, Georgia (1855- )  
1855, chartered

**MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE**      Augusta,  
Maine (1821- )

**MALE FREE SCHOOL AND COLVIN INSTITUTE**      ? , Maryland (1801- )

**MALONE COLLEGE**      Holly Springs, Mississippi (1891- )  
1891, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.. So.

**MANSFIELD CLASSICAL SEMINARY**      Mansfield, Pennsylvania  
(1859-1864)

NOTE: This institution might be a predecessor institution of the present Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa.

**MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE**      Mansfield, Louisiana (1855-1930)  
1855-1860, institution received aid from the State of Louisiana

**MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE**      Mansfield, Ohio (1858- )

**MARION ACADEMY**      Marion, Indiana (1857-1860)  
1858, came under the sponsorship of the North Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
1860, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased  
Also known as Simpson College

**MARIONVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**      Marionville, Missouri  
(1871- )  
1871, established as Marionville College  
1878, became Marionville Collegiate Institute

**MARSHALL COLLEGE**      Marshall, Illinois (1857-1866)  
1856, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
1857, established as Marshall Academy  
1858, became Marshall College  
1866, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**MARSHALL COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Collierville, Tennessee  
(1848-1866)

**MARVIN COLLEGE**      Waxahachie, Texas (1868- )

**MARVIN COLLEGE**      Oscaloosa, Kansas (1878-1881)

**MARVIN INSTITUTE**      Chillicothe, Missouri (1867-      )

**MARYVILLE SEMINARY**      ? , Missouri (1887-1905)

1905. State of Missouri bought property of Maryville Seminary to establish a teacher's college

**MAXVILLE COLLEGE**      Maxville, Kentucky (1860-      )

1860. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

1899. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So.. ceased

**McFERRIN TRAINING SCHOOL**      Martin, Tennessee (1890-1925)

1901. reorganized as a preparatory school; became McFerrin College

1906. became McFerrin Training School

**McKENZIE COLLEGE**      McKenzie, Tennessee (1877-1925)

**McLEMORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**      McMoresville, Tennessee (18? -      )

**MEMPHIS CONFERENCE FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Memphis, Tennessee (1837-1920)

1837. established by the Presbyterians; later came under the sponsorship of the Memphis Conference. M.E.C.

1843. chartered

1844. first instruction

**MEMPHIS HIGH SCHOOL**      Memphis, Tennessee (1877-1880)

**MERCER FEMALE COLLEGE**      Keithburg, Illinois (1855-1864)

1855. established as Keithburg Female Seminary; came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)

1863. became Mercer Female College

1864. sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**MERIDIAN COLLEGE**      Meridian, Texas (1907-      )

1927. college sold; no longer a Methodist institution

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA**      ? , Georgia (18? -      )

18? . received grants from the State of Georgia in the late 1800's

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE OF NEBRASKA**      York, Nebraska (1880-      )

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL UNION COLLEGE** ? , Kentucky (18? - )

1908. aided briefly by the State of Kentucky when the college was destroyed by fire

**MEXICO ACADEMY** Mexico, New York (1860-1862)

**MICHIGAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Leoni, Michigan (1853-1897)  
1853. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**MILLERSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE** Millersburg, Kentucky (1852- )

1852. established as Millersburg Male and Female Academy  
1854. became Millersburg Male and Female Collegiate Institute  
1860. chartered  
1910. sponsorship by the M.E.C. So. ceased  
1960. became Millersburg Female College

**MINERAL POINT SEMINARY** Mineral Point, Wisconsin (1860- )

**MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE TRAINING SCHOOL** Montrose, Mississippi (1841-1927)

1841. established as Montrose College; sponsorship by the M.E.C. So. began  
1851. became the property of Brandon District, Miss.  
1900. came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference; became Forest District High School  
1902. became Montrose High School  
1907. became Mississippi Conference Training School

**MISSOURI CONFERENCE SEMINARY** Jackson, Missouri (1856- )

**MONNETT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS** Rensselaer, Indiana (18? -1934)

18? . established as a "feeder-line" to DePauw University  
1934. school closed because of depleted support from the Conference

**MONROE COLLEGE** Aberdeen, Mississippi (18? - )

1852. came under the sponsorship of the Mississippi Conference

**MONTESANA SCHOOL** Huntsville, Alabama (1833- )

1833. under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C. So.) for that year

**MONTGOMERY FEMALE COLLEGE** Christianburg, Virginia (18? - )

1878. came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**MONTICELLO HIGH SCHOOL** ? , Missouri (1872-1878)

**MONTICELLO SEMINARY** ? , Missouri (1839-1848)

**MORGANTOWN FEMALE SEMINARY** Morgantown, Virginia (1851-1864)

**MORGANTOWN SEMINARY** ? , Maryland ( - )

**MORTON-ELLIOTT JUNIOR COLLEGE** Elton, Kentucky (1892-1924)

1892. established as Louisville Conference Training School

1893. became Vanderbilt Training School of the Louisville Conference

1916. became Elton School for Boys

1914. became John Locke School

1921. reorganized as a junior college; became Morton-Elliott Junior College

1924. college closed

1925. property was sold

**MOUNT BETHEL ACADEMY** Newberry County, South Carolina (1795-1820)

**MOUNT CARMEL ACADEMY** Mount Carmel, Illinois (1856- )

**MOUNT IDA FEMALE COLLEGE** Davenport, Louisiana (1860-1863)

**MOUNT UNION SEMINARY** Gonech County, Alabama (1883- )

**MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY** Mount Vernon, Illinois (1860- )

**MOUNT WASHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Mount Washington, Maryland ( -1865 or 1867)

**MOUNT ZION SEMINARY** Mount Zion, Georgia (1880- )

**MURFREESBORO FEMALE COLLEGE** Murfreesboro, Tennessee (1833- )

1833. came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

**MURPHY COLLEGE** Sevierville, Tennessee (18? - )

18? , established as Sevier Institute

18? , became Murphy College

Presently the physical plant is being used as an orphanage by the Church of God

**NEW CARLISLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** New Carlisle, Indiana (1861-1869)

1869, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**NEW HOPE SEMINARY** Shelbyville, Oklahoma (1842- )

1842, established as a government school under Methodist control

1886, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**NEWARK WESLEYAN INSTITUTE** Newark, New Jersey (1847-1857)**NEW YORK CONFERENCE AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Charlotteville, New York (1850-1875)

1850, established as New York Conference Seminary

1866, became New York Conference and Collegiate Institute

**NICHOLS SEMINARY** ? , Alabama (1890- )

1906, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES** Norfolk, Virginia (1824- )

1824, established as Norfolk Collegiate Institute; came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1829, became Norfolk Female Collegiate Institute

1890, became Norfolk College for Young Ladies

**NORTHERN INDIANA COLLEGE** South Bend, Indiana (1861- )

1867, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**NORTH MISSOURI MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE** ? , Louisiana (1863- )

18? , Methodist owners sold the school to the Presbyterian Church; it was later sold to the Baptist Church, which operated the institution as McCune College

**NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE** Evanston, Illinois (1857-1873)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to the present Northwestern University.

**NORTH-WEST VIRGINIA ACADEMY** Clarksburg, Virginia (1853- )

**NORWALK SEMINARY** Norwalk, Ohio (1833-1848)

**OAK BOWRY FEMALE INSTITUTE** Oak Bowry, Alabama (1848- )

**OAK BOWRY INSTITUTE** Oak Bowry, Alabama (1849-1856)  
1849, established as a school for men

**OAKLAND FEMALE COLLEGE** Hillsborough, Ohio (1839-1853)

**OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE** Oak Ridge, North Carolina (1852- )  
1852, established as a nondenominational school, but had a close relationship with the North Carolina Conference of The Meth. Prot. Church

**OGDEN SEMINARY** Ogden City, Utah (1872- )

**OHIO CONFERENCE HIGH SCHOOL** Springfield, Ohio (1852- )

**OLIN AND PRESTON INSTITUTE** Blacksburg, Virginia (1853-1864)

NOTE: This institution may have become Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

**OLNEY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY** Olney, Illinois (1866- )

**ONARGA MILITARY SCHOOL** Onarga, Illinois (18? -1973)

18? , established as Grand Prairie Seminary

1863, came under the sponsorship of the Central Illinois Conference of the M.E.C.

1865, became Grand Prairie Seminary and Commercial College

1917, became Onarga Military School; leased by private individuals from the Conference

1973, school closed; Central Illinois Conference maintains ownership of the property

**OREGON BIBLE TRAINING COLLEGE** Corvallis, Oregon (19? - )

19? , established by the United Evangelical Church

**OREGON CITY SEMINARY** Oregon City, Oregon (1856- )

**OZARK WESLEYAN COLLEGE** Carthage, Missouri (1932- )

19 , college purchased by the St. Louis Conference

NOTE: This institution may have become affiliated with Baker University, Baldwin City, Kan.



**PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE** Santa Rosa, California (1861-1887)

1861, located originally in Vacaville, Calif.

1871, college was moved to Santa Rosa, Calif.

**PADUCAH DISTRICT SCHOOL** Milburn, Kentucky (1878-1915)**PALMYRA FEMALE SEMINARY** Palmyra (?), Missouri (1866-1884)

1884, Hannibal District purchased the property at the school's closing and established Centenary High School, Hannibal, Mo. (Centenary College; see page 101)

**PARIS FEMALE INSTITUTE** Paris (?), Texas (1850's-1870's)

1850's, school operated for about 20 years under the sponsorship of the North Texas Conference

**PARIS SEMINARY** Paris, Illinois (1848-1864)**PENNINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY** Pennington, New Jersey (1853- )**PENNINGTON SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

Pennington, New Jersey (1839- )

**PEOPLE'S COLLEGE** Pikeville, Tennessee (1875-1903)

1875, came under the sponsorship of the Holston Conference (M.E.C.)

1903, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**PEORIA WESLEYAN SEMINARY** Peoria, Illinois (1851-1856)

1851, came under the sponsorship of the Rock River Conference (M.E.C.)

**PERRY ACADEMY** Perry, New York (1852-1866)**PHILLIPS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY** Jackson, Tennessee (1944-1959)**PIERCE AND PAINE COLLEGE** DeSoto, Louisiana (18? - )

1858, came under the sponsorship of the Louisiana Conference

**PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE** Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1854- )**PLATTSBURG HIGH SCHOOL** Plattsburg (?), Missouri (1855-1861)

**PLEASANT PLAINS ACADEMY** Pleasant Plains, Illinois (18? - )  
1834, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**POLAND FEMALE COLLEGE** Poland, Ohio (1858-1860)

**PORT GIBSON COLLEGE** Port Gibson, Mississippi (1859-1926)  
1854, chartered as Port Gibson Academy, under the sponsorship of  
the Mississippi Conference  
1886, became Port Gibson Female College  
1926, became Port Gibson College; sponsorship by the Mississippi  
Conference ceased

**PORTLAND ACADEMY** Portland, Oregon (1851-1874)

**PORT SULLIVAN COLLEGE** Port Sullivan, Texas (1860- )  
1860, established as Port Sullivan Institute  
1860, came under sponsorship of the M.E.C.  
1863, became Port Sullivan Female College; sponsorship by the  
M.E.C. ceased  
1864, became Port Sullivan Male and Female Institute  
1866, became Port Sullivan College

**POWELL'S VALLEY SEMINARY** Wellsburg, Tennessee (1880- )

**PRAIRIE LAWN SEMINARY** Danville, Missouri (1831-1838)

**PREPARATORY SCHOOL** Middletown, Connecticut (1851-1858)

**PRITCHETT INSTITUTE** Glasgow, Missouri (1866- )  
1880, board of trustees made an unsuccessful attempt to merge with  
Lewis College

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**PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE**  
East Greenwich, Rhode Island (1804-1943)  
1804, established as East Greenwich Academy  
1841, became Greenwich Seminary and Musical Institute  
1862, became Providence Conference Seminary and Musical Institute

**QUITMAN COLLEGE** Quitman, Arkansas (1870- )  
1870, established as Quitman Institute, under the sponsorship of the  
M.E.C.  
18 , became Quitman Male and Female College  
18 , became Quitman College

**RAINSBURG SEMINARY** ? , Maryland ( - )

**RANDOLPH-MACON FEMALE INSTITUTE** Danville, Virginia (1897- )  
19 . sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**RED CREEK ACADEMY** Red Creek, New York (1862-1863)

**RENSSELAER ACADEMY** Rensselaer, Indiana (1860-1863)  
1863. sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
ceased

**RICHMOND COLLEGE** Richmond, Ohio (1862- )

**RICHMOND FEMALE INSTITUTE** Richmond, Kentucky (1845- )

**RICHMOND NORMAL SCHOOL** Richmond, Virginia (1867-1875)

**ROANOKE CLASSICAL SEMINARY** Roanoke, Indiana (1861-1863)  
1861. established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**ROCKPORT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Rockport, Indiana (1858-1866)

**ROCK RIVER SEMINARY** Mount Morriss, Illinois (1840-1878)

**ROGERSVILLE SEMINARY** Rogersville, New York (1853-1864)

**ROME NORMAL SCHOOL** Rome, Georgia (1866-1870)  
1866. established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

**RUSKIN COLLEGE** Ruskin, Missouri (1901?- )

NOTE: This institution may have been established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, or it may never have gotten beyond the initial proposals for an institution.

**RUSSELL COLLEGE** Lebanon, Virginia (1892-1908)

**RUSSELLVILLE ACADEMY** Russellville, Indiana (1862- )  
1871. sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
ceased

**RUST NORMAL INSTITUTE** Huntsville, Alabama (1870- )

**RUTH HARGROVE COLLEGE** Key West, Florida (1895-1917)

1896. chartered as a missionary enterprise for Cubans

1914. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

1917. Board of Missions (M.E.C., So.) acted to discontinue the school because of the development of public high schools

**SACRAMENTO SEMINARY** Sacramento, California (1853- )**ST. CHARLES MILITARY COLLEGE** St. Charles, Missouri (1834-1914)

1834. established as St. Charles College

1836. first instruction

1910. became St. Charles Military College

1914. sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**SALTILLO MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY** Lexington, Kentucky (1882-1890)**SAN ANGELO JUNIOR COLLEGE** San Angelo, Texas (1907-1913)

1907. established as San Angelo Collegiate Institute

1910. reorganized as a junior college; became San Angelo Junior College

1913. destroyed by fire; school closed

**SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY COLLEGE** Woodbridge, California (1868 or 1878- )

1868 (or 1878). established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ; also known as Woodbridge College

**SANTA CRUZ ACADEMY** Santa Cruz, California (1853- )**SARDIS FEMALE INSTITUTE** Sardis, Mississippi (1866-1867)**SAVANNAH FEMALE COLLEGE** Savannah, Tennessee (1860- )

1860. came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.)

1860's. closed temporarily during the Civil War

1867. reopened

**SCIENCE HILL FEMALE ACADEMY** Shelbyville, Kentucky (1825- )

1825. established under the sponsorship of the Kentucky Conference (M.E.C.)

1906. probably the last year of sponsorship by the M.E.C.

**SEARCY COLLEGE**      Searcy, Arkansas (1890-      )  
1892, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**SEGUIN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE**      Seguin, Texas (18? -      )  
18? , under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., during the institution's  
existence

**SHEBBEAR COLLEGE**      Shebbear, North Dakota (1829-      )  
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**SHELBY HIGH SCHOOL**      Shelbyville, Indiana (1856-1878)  
1857, established as a seminary; sponsored by the Missouri Confer-  
ence throughout its existence  
1866, closed temporarily during the Civil War  
1878, reopened briefly; sponsorship ended at school's closing; prop-  
erty transferred to Palmyra School

**SHELBYVILLE UNIVERSITY**      Shelbyville, Tennessee (18? -      )  
1855, came under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference  
(M.E.C., So.)

**SHERIDAN ACADEMY**      Sheridan, Oregon (1874-      )

**SIGOURNEY INSTITUTE**      St. Louis, Missouri (1845-      )

**SIMS FEMALE ACADEMY**      Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1829-1830)  
1829, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

NOTE: This institution is thought to have been succeeded by Wesleyan Female  
Academy, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

**SIMPSON INSTITUTE**      Logan, Alabama (1885-      )

**SIMPSON UNIVERSITY**      ? , Nebraska (1855-      )  
1855, established by the M.E.C.

**SMITHVILLE ACADEMY**      Smithville, Ohio (1865-      )  
1865, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**SNOW HIGH SCHOOL**      Macon District, Georgia (1888-      )

**SOCORRO ACADEMY**      Socorro, New Mexico (ca. 1881-      )  
ca. 1881, established as a mission institute

**SOFFOLK COLLEGE**      Soffolk, Virginia (1880-1906)

**SOMERVILLE FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Somerville, Tennessee (1867-1871)

**SOMERVILLE INSTITUTE**      Tipton County, Tennessee (1877-1886)  
1877, established as Somerville District Mount Zion School  
1886, became Somerville Institute

**SOULE FEMALE COLLEGE**      Murfreesboro, Tennessee (1851-1907)  
1907, sponsorship by the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased

**SOULESBURY INSTITUTE**      Batesville, Arkansas (1859-1860's)  
1860?, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

**SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE**      Petersburg, Virginia (1857- )  
1857, established as Petersburg Female College  
1861, chartered as Southern Female College

**SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE**      Verona, Mississippi (1870- )

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CONFERENCE FEMALE ACADEMY**      Belleville, Indiana (1856-1858)

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE**      Salem, Illinois (1866- )

**SOUTHERN SEMINARY**      Buena Vista, Virginia (1900-1912)

**SOUTH GEORGIA COLLEGE**      McRae, Georgia (1892-1928)  
1914, reorganized as a junior college

**SPARKS COLLEGE**      Sparks, Georgia (1902-1927)  
1902, established as Sparks Collegiate Institute  
1920, reorganized as a junior college; became Sparks College  
1927, college closed  
1929, assets of Sparks College transferred to Emory Junior College  
(see Valdosta State College, page 91)

**SPAULDING COLLEGE**      Muskogee, Oklahoma (1881-1909)

NOTE: This institution may have operated as an Indian mission.

**SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY**      Springfield, New York (1862-1864)

**SPRINGFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE**      Springfield, Ohio (1842-1866)

**SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY**      Springfield, Vermont (1848-1866)

**SPRING HILL-MONTGOMERY COLLEGE**      Brunswick District, Georgia (1886- )

**SPRING MOUNTAIN ACADEMY**      Spring Mountain, Ohio (1855-1866)

**STANFORD FEMALE COLLEGE**      Stanford, Kentucky (1870- )  
1870, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**STATE FEMALE COLLEGE**      Memphis, Tennessee (1858-1880)

**STOCKTON FEMALE INSTITUTE**      Stockton, California (1865- )

**STOCKWELL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**      Stockwell, Indiana (1859-1874)  
1859, established by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
1860, chartered

**SUBLIMITY COLLEGE**      Sublimity, Oregon (1858-1897)  
1858, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**SUGAR GROVE INSTITUTE**      ? , Missouri (1859-1861)  
1861, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**SUSQUEHANNA SEMINARY**      Bringhamton, New York (1856-1864)  
1856, established by the Swedish Methodist Church

**TABERNACLE ACADEMY**      Jessamine County, Kentucky (1790-1893)  
1790, established as the successor institution for Bethel Academy previously in that location (see page 98)

NOTE: A second Bethel Academy was established that existed through most of the 19th century; it was not a denominational school but was under the supervision of M.E.C. teachers.

**TEXAS MILITARY INSTITUTE**      Austin, Texas (1857-1879)  
1857, established as Bastrop Military Institute, Bastrop, Tex.  
1868, school was moved to Austin, Tex.; became Texas Military Institute

**THOMSON UNIVERSITY**      Franklin, Louisiana (1869- )

**THORNTOWN ACADEMY**     Thorntown, Indiana (1855-1868)  
1864, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**TROY UNIVERSITY**     Troy, New York (1856-1863)

**TULIP FEMALE COLLEGE**     Tulip, Arkansas (18? - )  
18? , came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**TULLAHOMA COLLEGE**     Tullahoma, Tennessee (1885- )

**TURNER SEMINARY**     ? , Georgia (1894- )

NOTE: This institution may have been sponsored by the C.M.E. Church or the M.E.C., So.

**TUSCALOOSA ACADEMY**     Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1827- )

**TUSCALOOSA FEMALE COLLEGE**     Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1854-1902)  
1902, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**TUSCUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY**     Tuscumbia, Alabama (1833- )  
1833, under the sponsorship of the Tennessee Conference (M.E.C., So.) for that year

**UMPQUA ACADEMY**     Wilbur, Oregon (1854- )

**UNION CITY DISTRICT SCHOOL**     Troy, Tennessee (1881-1882)

**UNION SCHOOL**     Uniontown, Pennsylvania (1792-1826)

NOTE: This institution could have been the predecessor institution of Madison College, Madison, Penn. (see page 117).

**UNIVERSITY OF SAN ANTONIO**     San Antonio, Texas (1894-1943)  
1894, established as San Antonio Female College (M.E.C., So.)  
1918, became Westmoreland College  
1932, became a co-educational institution  
1936, reorganized, adding two years of college work to the curriculum; became University of San Antonio  
1943, college closed; property sold to Trinity College (Presbyterian Church). (Trinity College used the campus as a new campus, moving to San Antonio from Waxahachie, Tex.)



**URBANA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY** Urbana, Illinois (1854-1857)

1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

1857, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**VALLEY FEMALE INSTITUTE** Winchester, Virginia (1858-1862)

**VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL** Henderson, Tennessee (1900-1901)

1900, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

**VANDERBILT TRAINING SCHOOL** Smith's Grove, Kentucky (1901-1908)

1901, established as a preparatory school for Vanderbilt University

**VERONA FEMALE COLLEGE** Verona, Mississippi (18? - )

1870, came under the sponsorship of the North Mississippi Conference (M.E.C., So.) as a conference institution

**VICKSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY** Vicksburg, Mississippi ( - 1845)

**WACO FEMALE COLLEGE** Waco, Texas (1854-1888)

**WALDEN COLLEGE** Nashville, Tennessee (1866-1935)

1866, established as Central Tennessee College

1900, became Walden College

1928, preparatory school established within the college

**WALWORTH ACADEMY** Walworth, New York (1860- )

**WARREN COLLEGE** Bowling Green, Kentucky (1866-1876)

1866, chartered

1872, first instruction

1876, college closed due to inadequate financial support

**WARREN SEMINARY** Fullens, Tennessee (1883- )

**WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Warrenton, West Virginia (18? - )

1855, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**WARTHEN COLLEGE** Wrightsville, Georgia (1888- )

1888, established as Nannie Lou Warthen Institute

1903, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So., as a conference preparatory school  
1906, became Warthen College

**WASHINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY** Washington, Arkansas (1846-1860's)  
1858, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased  
1860's, closed because of the effects of the Civil War

**WASHINGTON SEMINARY** Claverack, New York (1779-by 1830)

**WASHINGTON SEMINARY** Huntsville, Washington (1880- )  
1880, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ

**WATERLOO ACADEMY** Waterloo, Wisconsin (1865- )

**WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE** Wayne, North Carolina (18? - )  
1857, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C., So.

**WAYNESVILLE ACADEMY** Waynesville, Illinois (1850-1851)  
1851, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**WELLSBURG FEMALE ACADEMY** Wellsburg, Pennsylvania (1856- )

**WESLEY ACADEMY** Montgomery County, Indiana (1860-1866)  
1860, established and supervised by the Northwest Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
1866, sponsorship by the Northwest Indiana Conference ceased

**WESLEY ACADEMY** Wesley, Indiana (1866- )

**WESLEY COLLEGE** Greenville, Texas (1902-1934)  
established as Terrell University, Terrell, Tex.  
1905, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.; became North Texas University School  
1909, reorganized as a junior college; became Wesley College  
1912, college was moved to Greenville, Tex.  
1934, college closed because of competition from state-supported schools and the effects of the Depression

**THE WESLEYAN ACADEMY** Woodhouse Grove, ? (1812- )

**WESLEYAN ACADEMY** New York, New York (1817-1823)

1817, located originally in Newmarket, N.H.

18 , academy was moved to New York, N.Y.

**WESLEYAN ACADEMY** Wilbraham, Massachusetts (1824- )**WESLEYAN CONNECTIONAL SCHOOL** ? (1845-1879)**WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE** Wilmington, Delaware (1841-1880)**WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE** Murfreesboro, North Carolina (1852-1880)

1852, chartered

1855, first instruction

1881, sponsorship by the Virginia Conference (M.E.C., So.) ceased;  
school later became affiliated with the North Carolina Conference

1887, school destroyed by fire

1891, rebuilt and reopened

1893, school destroyed again by fire; college closed

**WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE** Brownsville, Tennessee (1870-1907)

1907, sponsorship by the M.E.C., So., ceased

**WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE** Tuscaloosa, Alabama (1834-1864)**WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE** ? , Maryland (1848-1895)

1860's, temporarily closed during the Civil War

**WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE** Staunton, Virginia (1856- )**WESLEYAN MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE** ? , Texas (ca. 1850's- )**WESLEYAN SEMINARY** New York, New York (1819-1824)**WESTERN COLLEGE** Artesia, New Mexico (1909-1911)

1909, established by the M.E.C., So.

**WESTERN RESERVE SEMINARY** Farmington, Ohio (1829- )

1833, first instruction, as Farmington Academy

1847, became Farmington Normal School

1854, became Western Reserve Seminary

**WESTMINSTER NORMAL SCHOOL** Westminster, Maryland (?)  
(1851- )

**WESTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Weston, Missouri (1855-1873)  
1855, established as Weston High School  
1865, the M.E.C. sold its interest in the institution  
1868, became Weston Female College  
1873, fire destroyed the campus; college closed

**WEST RIVER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE** West River, Indiana (1861-1874)

**WEST TENNESSEE PREPARATORY SCHOOL** Mason City, Tennessee (1877- )

**WEST TENNESSEE SEMINARY** Mason City, Tennessee (1876-1889)  
1876, established by the Freedman's Aid Society (M.E.C.)

**WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE SEMINARY** Austin, Texas (1878- )

**WEST VIRGINIA NORMAL AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY** Buckhannon, West Virginia (1881-1882)  
1881, established by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ  
1882, became Union College when the Meth. Prot. Church began partial sponsorship, merging with another Meth. Prot. institution

**WHITE PLAINS ACADEMY** White Plains, New York (1824-1840)

**WHITEWATER FEMALE COLLEGE** Centerville, Indiana (1848-1864)  
1848, came under the sponsorship of the Indiana Conference (M.E.C.)  
1851, became a co-educational institution  
1864, sponsorship by the Indiana Conference ceased

**WILBUR ACADEMY** Wilbur, Oregon (1854-1873)

**WILLOUGHBY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** Willoughby, Ohio (1859-1883)

**WILMINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Wilmington, Delaware (1837- )

**WILSON COLLEGE** Wilmington, California (18? - )  
1874, came under the sponsorship of the M.E.C.

**WINDSOR ACADEMY** Baltimore, Maryland (1841-1845)

**WINDSOR THEOLOGICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE** Baltimore, Maryland (1840-1845)

NOTE: This institution may have been related to Windsor Academy.

**WOMAN'S COLLEGE** Evanston, Illinois (1855- )

**WOODLAWN FEMALE SEMINARY** ?, Missouri (1861- )  
 1861, established as Mount Zion Seminary  
 1874, closed temporarily  
 1876, reopened as Woodlawn Female Seminary

**WORTHINGTON FEMALE COLLEGE** Worthington, Ohio (1839-1874)

**XENIA SEMINARY** Xenia, Ohio (1850- )

**YADKIN COLLEGE** Davidson County, North Carolina (ca. 1853-1924)

ca. 1853, began as an academy, established by the Meth. Prot. Church  
 1855, chartered as Yadkin Institute, a training school for ministers  
 1856, first instruction  
 1861, chartered as Yadkin College; later that year, the college was forced to close temporarily when 60 of its 80 students entered the Confederate army  
 1867, resumed operations, as a high school  
 1873, reorganized as a college  
 1878, became a co-educational institution  
 1924, closed because of debts and other difficulties; assets transferred to the newly opened High Point College (see page 50)

**YOUNG SEMINARY** ?, Texas (1872- )

1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased; school disaffiliated from the M.E.C.

**ZION'S HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** West Middletown, Pennsylvania (18? - )

Also known as Pleasant Hill Seminary

**INDIAN MISSIONS**

**ADAIR'S SCHOOLS**, Nos. 1, 2 (1832- )

**ANDREW MARVIN INSTITUTE** (1884-1887)

1884, established as Pierce Institute

1886, became Andrew Marvin Institute

**ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** Doaksville, Oklahoma (?)  
(1849-1886)

1886, school destroyed by fire; closed

**BAYOU BENNARD SCHOOL**, No. 3 (1832- )

**BEATTIE'S PRAIRIE SCHOOL**, No. 4 (1837- )

**BETHEL CAMP GROUND SCHOOL**, No. 4 (1836- )

**BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY** (1852-1866)

**CANADIAN FORK SCHOOL**, No. 1 (1835- )

**CANADIAN SCHOOL** (1856-1857)

**CANADIAN SCHOOL**, No. 3 (1833- )

**CANY CAMP GROUND SCHOOL**, No. 4 (1835- )

**CHICKASAW ACADEMY** (1843-1866)

**CHILLOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL** (1885-1888)

**CHISM'S ON THE CANADIAN**, No. 4 (1832- )

**CHOCTAW ACADEMY** (1849-1856)

**CHOCTAW MISSION** (and school) (1836- )

**CLEAR SPRING SCHOOL** (1843- )

**COLBERT INSTITUTE** (1852-1861)

**COLLINS INSTITUTE** (1888- )

**CRAWFORD SEMINARY** (1849-1855)

**CREEK CIRCUIT** and schools (1836- )

**CREEK SCHOOL** (1848- )

**DELAWARE SCHOOL** (1835- )

**EAGLETOWN SCHOOL, No. 3** (1837- )

**EUFALA HIGH SCHOOL** (1896- )

**FLINT DISTRICT SCHOOL** (1842- )

**FORKS OF ILLINOIS SCHOOL, No. 1** (1841- )

**FORT COFFEE ACADEMY** Fort Coffee, Oklahoma (1844-1861)

1844, established as a government academy under Methodist control,  
as a school for boys

**GALLOWAY COLLEGE** (188?- )

**HARDRIDGE'S SCHOOL, No. 4** (1832- )

**HARGROVE COLLEGE** Ardmore, Oklahoma (1895- )

1914, sponsorship by the M.E.C. ceased

**HAWKINS SCHOOL, near the Agency, No. 5** (1832- )

**HAYS SCHOOL** (1855- )

**HICHITYTOWN SCHOOL, No. 5** (1835- )

**HIGHLAND UNIVERSITY** Iowa and Sack Indian Mission (1858- )

1858, established by the Presbyterian Church  
1870, reorganized to offer college courses

**HOLSTEIHOMO SCHOOL, No. 2** (1837- )

**HONEY HILL SCHOOL** (1871- )

**INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** Oklahoma or Kansas (1839- )

1839-1943, under the sponsorship of the Missouri Conference

1844-1849, reorganized as an Indian mission

1850, came under the sponsorship of the St. Louis Conference

1857, Kansas mission (?)

**KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL** (Shawnee?) (1835- )

**KEY'S SCHOOL, No. 2** (1833- )

**KICKAPOO SCHOOL, No. 4** (1835- )

**LEE'S CREEK DISTRICT SCHOOL, No. 4** (1833- )

**LEWIS'S SCHOOL, No. 5** (1832- )

**McALESTER HIGH SCHOOL** (1895- )

**McDANIEL'S SCHOOL, No. 3** (1836- )

**McINTOSH SCHOOL, No. 1** (1832- )

**McKENDREE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** (1847- )

**THE METHVIN (SCHOOL) INSTITUTE** Anadarko, Oklahoma (1889-1909?)

**MORRIS SEMINARY** Oklahoma (1845-1846)

**MUSKOGEE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** Muskogee, Oklahoma (1885- )

**NEW HOPE FEMALE SCHOOL** (1847-1885)

**NORTH CANADIAN SCHOOL, No. 5** (1835- )

**OKLAHOMA DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL** Oklahoma (1891- )

**OZARK INSTITUTE** (1854- )

**PEORI SCHOOL** (1835- )

**"POTEAU AND SCHOOL"** (1849- )



- PRAIRIE SCHOOL** (1871- )
- QUAPAW SCHOOL** (1843- )
- RED RIVER SCHOOL** Oklahoma (1846- )
- ROBERT MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** (1847- )
- ROBERTSON NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL** (1847-1848)
- SALLISAW SCHOOL, No. 3** Oklahoma (?) (1839- )
- SELS (Cells?) SCHOOL, No. 2** (1833- )
- SEMINOLE ACADEMY** (1880-1886)
- SENECA CIRCUIT AND SCHOOL** (1837- )
- SHAWNEE INDIAN MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL** (1838- )
- SHAWNEETOWN SCHOOL, No. 1** (1837- )
- SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 3** (1833- )
- SOUTH ARKANSAS SCHOOL, No. 6** (1832- )
- SPAULDING COLLEGE** (1881-1908)  
1881. established as Harrell International Institute  
1890. became Spaulding College
- SPENCER ACADEMY** (1842- )
- VAN'S SCHOOL, No. 4** (1834- )
- WAPUNUCKA INSTITUTE** (1884-1886)
- WEBBER FALLS SCHOOL** (1884-1892)
- WESTERN ACADEMY** Kansas (1848-1849)
- WILLIE HALSELL INSTITUTE** Vinita, Oklahoma (1891-1907)
- WYANS SCHOOL ON THE CANADIAN, No. 2**

## **APPENDIX A**

### **CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

- 1736 John Wesley formed discussion groups in Georgia.
- 1752 Philip William Otterbein came to America as minister of the German Reformed Congregation, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
- 1771 German Evangelical Reformed Congregation formed in Baltimore, "Old Otterbein Church."
- 1773 First Methodist conference in America, held in St. George's Church, Philadelphia.
- 1774 Otterbein became pastor of "German Evangelical Reformed Church" in Baltimore.
- 1784 John Wesley ordained Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as preachers for America; commissioned Thomas Coke to ordain others.
- The Methodist Episcopal Church established at "Christmas Conference" in Baltimore.
- Francis Asbury ordained.
- 1787 Free African Society formed in Philadelphia, the beginnings of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1789 Otterbein organized first annual conference of his followers.
- 1791 John Wesley died.
- 1792 First quadrennial General Conference of American Methodism.
- James O'Kelley led first major schism in American Methodism, forming Republican Methodist Church, later Christian Church.
- 1796 Beginnings of black group in New York culminating in the organization of the African Episcopal Church, Zion.
- 1800 Philip William Otterbein and Martin Boehm founded the Church of the United Brethren in Christ and were elected its first bishops.
- Jacob Albright and followers among the Germans in Pennsylvania founded The Evangelical Association.

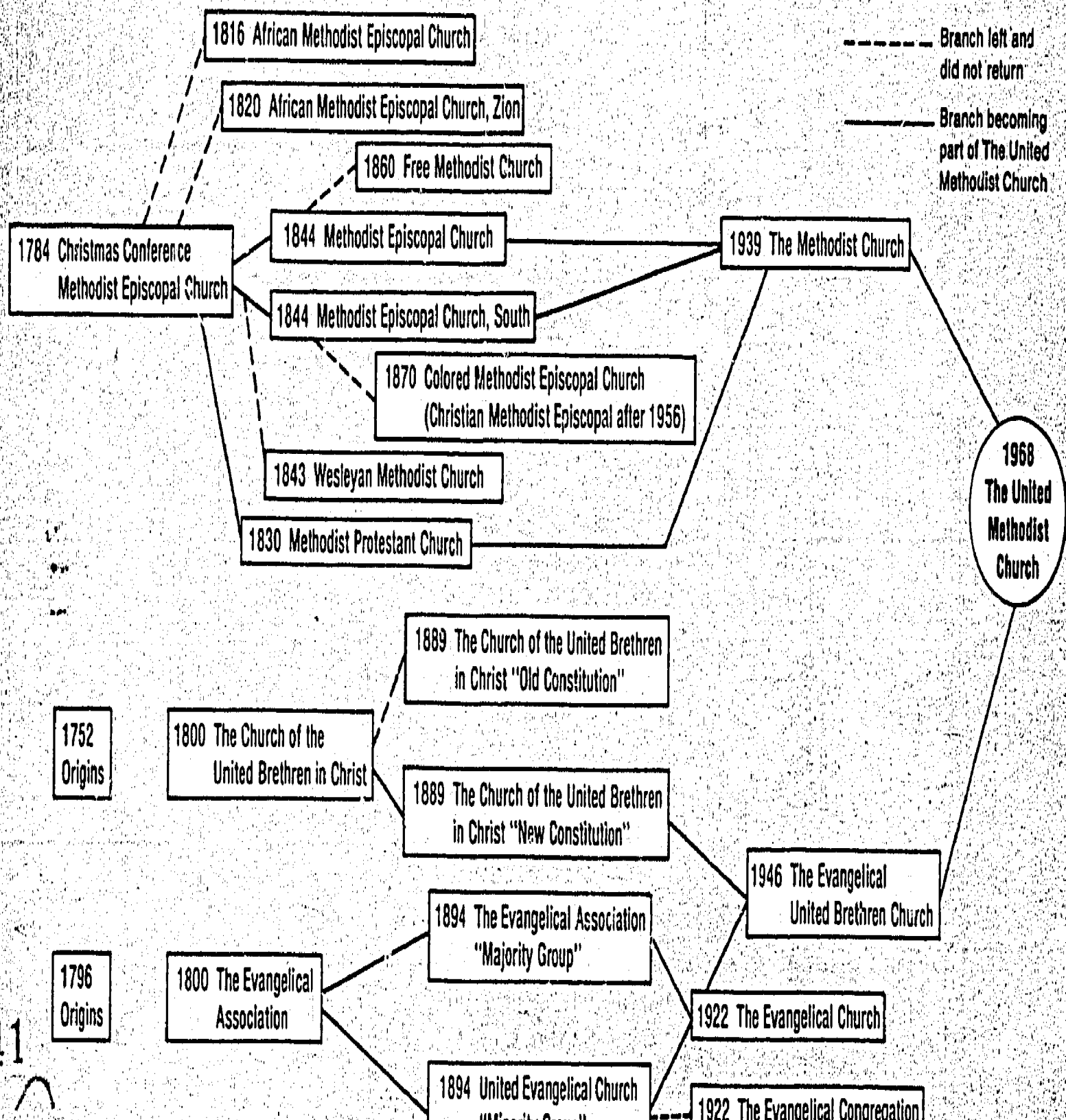
- 1808 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a Constitution, introducing "restrictive rules" and a delegated General Conference.
- 1813 Philip William Otterbein ordained Christian Newcomer, who was elected a bishop of The United Brethren in Christ.  
Philip William Otterbein died.
- 1815 The first General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ formed and first *Discipline* approved.
- 1816 Group of blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to form the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Richard Allen was chosen bishop.  
  
First General Conference of The Evangelical Association convened.
- 1817 First church of Evangelicals built at New Berlin, Pennsylvania.  
Other blacks withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church to organize the African Methodist Episcopal, Zion, Church.
- 1820 African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion, organized in New York.  
  
American Methodist Missionary Society organized.
- 1830 Methodist Protestant Church organized (with about 26,000 members).
- 1843 A group of abolitionists split from The Methodist Church to organize the Wesleyan Methodist Church.
- 1844 General Conference meeting in New York adopted the Plan of Separation, dividing the Methodist Episcopal Church into (1) the Methodist Episcopal Church and (2) the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- 1845 Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized at the Louisville Convention of the Southern Conferences. This action separated more than 300,000 southern Methodists from the over 650,000 Methodists who continued in the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1846 First quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- 1866 Methodist Episcopal Church founded the Freedman's Aid Society.

- Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adopted lay representation in General and Annual Conferences.
- 1870 Colored Methodist Episcopal Church organized (became the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church in 1956).
- 1872 Laymen received into the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1889 Schism in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, forming two branches, the "Old" Constitution and the "New" Constitution.
- 1892 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church created the University Senate.
- 1894 A division in The Evangelical Association, forming the United Evangelical Church ("the minority") and the Evangelical Association ("the majority").
- 1900 A Lay Conference established, parallel to the Annual Conference of Ministers, in the Methodist Episcopal Church; women granted "equal laity rights."
- 1922 The United Evangelical Church (except for a branch which split to become The Evangelical Congregation) and The Evangelical Association united to form The Evangelical Church.
- 1939 The Methodist Church formed from the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church.
- 1946 The Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ united to form the Evangelical United Brethren Church.
- 1968 The Methodist Church and The Evangelical United Brethren Church united to form The United Methodist Church.

## RESOURCES:

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- Fact Book, 1961*, Department of Statistics, The Methodist Church.
- Harmon, Nolan B., editor, *The Encyclopedia of World Methodism*, Vols. 1, 2 (Nashville: The United Methodist Publishing House, 1974)

# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AND ITS FORBEAR CHURCHES



## **APPENDIX B**

### **STATISTICAL TABLES**

**TABLE B.1. SUMMARY DATA FROM HISTORY OF UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

| Institutional Type                                       | Foundings |           |            |           |            | Closings  |           |           |           |          | Disaffiliations |           |           |           |                       | Mergers   |           |           |           |           | Number of United Methodist Institutions at End of Period |           |            |            |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|------------|------------|
|  | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899  | 1900-1976 | Total      | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total    | 1784-1828       | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total                 | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total     | 1784-1828  | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899  | 1900-1976  |
| Current United Methodist Institutions (and Forebears)    |           |           |            |           |            |           |           |           |           |          |                 |           |           |           |                       |           |           |           |           |           |  |           |            |            |
| Colleges and Universities <sup>1</sup>                   | 7         | 57        | 87         | 17        | 168        | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | -               | -         | -         | -         | -                     | 0         | 6         | 15        | 40        | 61        | 7  | 59        | 130        | 107        |
| Seminaries   | 0         | 2         | 10         | 4         | 16         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | -               | -         | -         | -         | -                     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 3         | 3         | 0  | 2         | 12         | 13         |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools                         | 1         | 4         | 5          | 4         | 14         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | -               | -         | -         | -         | -                     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1  | 5         | 10         | 14         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>8</b>  | <b>63</b> | <b>102</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>198</b> | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b>        | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>              | <b>0</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>15</b> | <b>43</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>8</b>   | <b>66</b> | <b>152</b> | <b>134</b> |
| Former United Methodist Institutions Currently Operating |           |           |            |           |            |           |           |           |           |          |                 |           |           |           |                       |           |           |           |           |           |  |           |            |            |
| Colleges and Universities                                | 4         | 18        | 20         | 3         | 45         | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | 0               | 0         | 7         | 30        | 39 <sup>2</sup>       | 0         | 1         | 3         | 2         | 6         | 4  | 21        | 31         | 0          |
| Seminaries   | 0         | 0         | 0          | 0         | 0          | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0                     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0  | 0         | 0          | 0          |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools                         | 0         | 1         | 0          | 0         | 1          | -         | -         | -         | -         | -        | 0               | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1                     | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0  | 1         | 1          | 0          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>4</b>  | <b>19</b> | <b>20</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>46</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b>  | <b>-</b> | <b>0</b>        | <b>0</b>  | <b>7</b>  | <b>31</b> | <b>40<sup>2</sup></b> | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>3</b>  | <b>2</b>  | <b>6</b>  | <b>4</b>   | <b>22</b> | <b>32</b>  | <b>0</b>   |

TABLE B.1. SUMMARY DATA FROM HISTORY OF UNITED METHODIST INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (cont)

| Institutional Type                              | Foundings |           |           |           |                  | Closings  |           |           |           |                  | Disaffiliations |           |           |           |                 | Mergers   |           |           |           |       | Number of United Methodist Institutions at End of Period |           |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|   | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total            | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total            | 1784-1828       | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total           | 1784-1828 | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 | Total | 1784-1828  | 1829-1860 | 1861-1899 | 1900-1976 |
| Former United Methodist Institutions Now Closed |           |           |           |           |                  |           |           |           |           |                  |                 |           |           |           |                 |           |           |           |           |       |  |           |           |           |
| Colleges and Universities                       | 8         | 169       | 143       | 18        | 347 <sup>1</sup> | 3         | 43        | 202       | 88        | 345 <sup>1</sup> | 0               | 5         | 15        | 20        | 40              | 0         | 0         | 1         | 1         | 2     | 5  | 131       | 71        | 0         |
| Seminaries                                      | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2                | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2                | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0     | 0  | 0         | 0         | 0         |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools                | 16        | 142       | 81        | 6         | 246 <sup>1</sup> | 8         | 88        | 116       | 32        | 245 <sup>1</sup> | 1               | 3         | 6         | 3         | 13              | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1     | 8  | 62        | 26        | 0         |
| TOTAL   | 24        | 311       | 224       | 26        | 595 <sup>1</sup> | 11        | 131       | 318       | 122       | 592 <sup>1</sup> | 1               | 8         | 21        | 23        | 53              | 0         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 3     | 13   | 193       | 97        | 0         |
| Total All Institutions                          |           |           |           |           |                  |           |           |           |           |                  |                 |           |           |           |                 |           |           |           |           |       |  |           |           |           |
| Colleges and Universities                       | 19        | 244       | 250       | 38        | 560 <sup>1</sup> | 3         | 43        | 202       | 88        | 345 <sup>1</sup> | 0               | 5         | 22        | 50        | 79 <sup>2</sup> | 0         | 7         | 19        | 43        | 69    | 16   | 211       | 232       | 107       |
| Seminaries                                      | 0         | 2         | 10        | 6         | 18               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2                | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0               | 0         | 0         | 0         | 3         | 3     | 0  | 2         | 12        | 13        |
| Elementary and Secondary Schools                | 17        | 147       | 86        | 10        | 261 <sup>1</sup> | 8         | 88        | 116       | 32        | 245 <sup>1</sup> | 1               | 3         | 6         | 4         | 14              | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 1     | 9  | 68        | 37        | 14        |
| TOTAL - TOTAL                                   | 36        | 393       | 346       | 54        | 839 <sup>1</sup> | 11        | 131       | 318       | 122       | 592 <sup>1</sup> | 1               | 8         | 28        | 54        | 93 <sup>2</sup> | 0         | 8         | 19        | 46        | 73    | 25   | 281       | 281       | 134       |

## NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> Includes Meharry Medical College.<sup>2</sup> Dates of disaffiliation are not known for two institutions.<sup>3</sup> In addition 10 other institutions (9 colleges, 1 Indian mission school) were established for which no dates are available.



TABLE B.2. SUMMARY DATA FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH\*

| Institution  | 1784-<br>1828 | 1829-<br>1860 | 1861-<br>1899 | 1900-<br>1976 | Total |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Number of Foundings  | 17            | 147           | 86            | 10            | 261** |
| Number of Closings   | 8             | 88            | 116           | 32            | 245** |
| Number of Disaffiliations                                      | 1             | 3             | 6             | 4             | 14    |
| Number of Mergers  | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 1     |
| Number Remaining as<br>United Methodist at<br>End of Period*** | 9             | 68            | 37            | 14            | ---   |

\*Includes 77 Indian mission schools.

\*\*Founding and closing dates are unknown for one Indian mission school, hence totals exceed sum of period values by one.

\*\*\*Includes only those institutions operating in affiliation with The United Methodist Church. Institutions still operating after disaffiliation are excluded.

TABLE B.3. SUMMARY DATA FOR SEMINARIES AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

| Institution                          | 1784-<br>1828 | 1829-<br>1860 | 1861-<br>1899 | 1900-<br>1976 | Total |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
| Number of Foundings                  | 0             | 2             | 10            | 6             | 18    |
| Number of Closings                   | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2             | 2     |
| Number of Mergers                    | 0             | 0             | 0             | 3             | 3     |
| Number Remaining at<br>End of Period | 0             | 2             | 12            | 13            | ---   |

## APPENDIX C

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 .sa College  
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 Southern Methodist University  
 Dallas, Texas  
 Saint Paul School of Theology  
 Kansas City, Missouri  
 School of Theology at Claremont  
 Claremont, California  
 United Theological Seminary  
 Dayton, Ohio  
 Wesley Theological Seminary  
 Washington, D.C.

UNITED METHODIST ELEMENTARY  
 AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
 Boylan-Haven-Mather Academy  
 Camden, South Carolina  
 Harwood School  
 Albuquerque, New Mexico  
 Holding Institute  
 Laredo, Texas  
 Kents Hill School  
 Kents Hill, Maine  
 Lydia Patterson Institute  
 El Paso, Texas  
 McCurdy School  
 Espanola, New Mexico  
 Navajo Methodist Mission School  
 Farmington, New Mexico  
 Pennington School  
 Pennington, New Jersey  
 Randolph-Macon Academy  
 Front Royal, Virginia  
 Red Bird Settlement School  
 Beverly, Kentucky  
 Robinson School  
 Sanurce, Puerto Rico  
 Sager-Brown School  
 Baldwin, Louisiana  
 Tilton School  
 Tilton, New Hampshire  
 Vashli School  
 Thomasville, Georgia  
 Wyoming Seminary  
 Kingston, Pennsylvania